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Miscellaneous.

Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky.

The Congress of the United States, by an act passed July 24, 1862, donated to each State public lands to the amount of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative then in Congress, for the endowment of one or more colleges, of which the leading object should be, the promotion of the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes, by furnishing instruction in all such branches of learning as relate to agriculture and the mechanical arts, including military tactics, without excluding other scientific and classical studies. The portion granted to Kentucky amounted to 350,000 acres of land, and the Legislature of the State, by an act passed January 27, 1863, accepted the grant with its conditions; and by another act, approved February 22, 1865, established the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, as one of the Colleges of Kentucky University. The Curators of the University accepted the trust with the conditions annexed; and, with a full view of the responsibility thus incurred, and of the difficulties in carrying out what has hitherto been an educational experiment in this country, they hope to meet, within a reasonable time, any just expectation of the public, and make this College a success. The act of the Legislature required that the authorities of the University should raise at least \$100,000 for the purchase of an experimental and model farm, and erection of the buildings necessary for the various uses of the College. Through the liberality of citizens of Lexington mainly, the required amount was promptly secured by Mr. G. B. Bowman, Regent of the University. He accordingly purchased "Ashland," the home of Henry Clay, and the "Woodlands," an elegant tract adjacent to it, and extending to the limits of the city of Lexington. The whole tract contains 432 acres of first-rate land, with fine improvements. All of this property has been placed at the disposal of the University, as a site for the agricultural and other College. It is the purpose of the Regent, who has dedicated his life to the founding and upbuilding of the University, to raise, as early as practicable, additional means for the erection, on a liberal scale, of all the buildings necessary for carrying on the various colleges. For the temporary uses, however, of the Agricultural College, the present buildings will answer, and provision will be made for boarding, at a moderate price, a limited number of students upon the farm; while accommodations for others can be secured in the immediate vicinity.

By the Act of the Legislature, the State reserved to itself the sale of the land scrip, and the investment of the proceeds thereof, and placed the income arising therefrom at the disposal of the University, for the support of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. The agent of the State not having disposed of the scrip, the Legislature at its last session appropriated \$20,000 to aid in opening and carrying on the College, until such a disposition of the land scrip could be made as would render the income from it available. The Curators of the University have accepted the amount thus appropriated, with the conditions under which it was made, and will open the College on the first Monday of October next.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.
All applicants for admission to the regular collegiate course in the Agricultural College must be at least sixteen years of age, and must present satisfactory evidence of good moral character and industrious habits. They must upon examination, show a fair acquaintance with the studies of the elementary English course as prescribed for students in the Academy. Should any applicant be found on examination to be deficient in these preparatory studies, he will be allowed to enter the Academy in order to qualify himself for admission to the regular course. But all such students, as well as those who may be found already qualified for college, must, on entering, consider themselves pledged to conform to all the rules and regulations, among which is one requiring the daily per-

formance of at least two hours of manual labor.

STATE STUDENTS.
By the provisions of the act of the Legislature establishing the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky as one of the colleges of the University, each Representative District in the State is entitled to send to the college three properly prepared students, free of charge for tuition, for each member the district is entitled to send to the General Assembly. Said students also have the right to receive, free of charge, for tuition, the benefit of the instruction given in any college of the University, except the colleges of Law and Medicine. To enjoy these privileges, young men must be selected by a majority of the Justices of the Peace in the several districts, and be properly vouched for by their certificate. And it is most earnestly recommended to the justices to select a Board of Teachers in each district for the examination of applicants, and to institute a system of competitive examinations, giving all, even the humblest youth, a chance for this State honor. It is expected that the State students will be selected and sent to the college with the settled purpose on their part of completing the whole course of studies prescribed.

EXPENSES.
Students daily accredited and sent by the State under the provisions of the recent act of the General Assembly, will be admitted to the Agricultural College without charge for tuition. Other students will pay in advance \$30 for tuition per annum, and \$5 janitor's fee. Boarding-houses will be built at an early day on the farm for the accommodation of all the students at moderate prices. For the ensuing session, good lodging-rooms on the University grounds will be furnished free of rent to a limited number of students, on timely application to the Regent. Those who first apply will have the preference. It is expected, however, that students occupying these apartments will provide their own beds, bedding, fuel, &c. This will be a small tax when distributed among the three or four occupants of a room; and such furniture can always be passed to successors at its full value. Good boarding can be obtained in private families, at convenient distance from the university, at from \$3 to \$5 per week. Students, by labor on the farm, may greatly reduce this expense without loss of time from study.

THE MILITARY DRILL.
The act of Congress donating the land scrip, requires any Agricultural College receiving the benefit of the grant, to give instructions in military tactics, in accordance with the provisions of this act, regular instruction will be given to the students of this College at stated times in the Infantry drill. The exercises will be made attractive and valuable as a means of physical development, as well as of collegiate discipline. The students will receive theoretical and practical instruction in the tactics of the different arms, military discipline and police in accordance with the regulations prescribed for the United States army. Plain, cheap uniform is advised, which can be procured by all students upon their arrival in the city, at a cost not exceeding that of an ordinary suit.

MANUAL LABOR.
All students of the Agricultural and Mechanical College will be required to spend not less than two hours a day in active labor on the farm, or at such of the mechanical arts as may, from time to time, be carried on in connection with the farm; and a compensation will be allowed them according to their industry and skill, which allowance, determined by the Faculty or Superintendent of the farm, will be credited on their account for board, room-rent, &c.; provided, That such work as it may be necessary for every student to perform while learning the practical application of the various sciences or any branch of art, shall not be considered as productive labor entitled to remuneration.

This labor, whether productive or experimental, will be assigned upon the farm, in the gardens, nurseries, orchards, vineyards, workshops, laboratory, museum, &c., as the varied wants, circumstances and attainments of the students may indicate. Experimental labor will be required of all students so far as it may be necessary in the judgment of the Faculty to give them a practical knowledge of the several branches of agricultural and mechanical science.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
In connection with the Agricultural and Mechanical College a full course of instruction will be given in those branches essential to a thorough commercial and business education. The course is the same as that pursued in the best commercial colleges, and will, in fact, be taught by instructors in Hollingsworth's Commercial College, who have accepted positions as teachers of these branches in the University. Young gentlemen will by this arrangement have a fine opportunity for mercantile and commercial pursuits while prosecuting a regular course of scientific or classical study.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.
Students will be classified according

to attainments and age, and, under suitable regulations, they will engage daily in the study and practice of the arts of agriculture, horticulture and landscape-gardening. The well-known and highly qualified Superintendent of the Farm, Mr. Charles S. Bell, will have the oversight of all the practical details of the field, the garden, the orchards the vineyards, nurseries, &c.; and under his direction and that of his assistants on the farm, the students will learn to apply by their own labor the sciences which they study in the halls.

[The Journal and Courier, and all other papers in the State, please copy the above for the information of the various counties.]

THE LIGHT HOUSE.

O'er waves that murmur ever high
My shadow o'ercame the dark deep,
The light-house with its wakening eye
Looks into mine, that shuts to sleep.
I lose myself in illudreams
And wake in smiles or sighs or fright,<
According to my visions' themes,
And a chattering in the night.
Forever there and still the same;
While many more besides me mark—
On various countenances with various aim—
That light that shiesh in the dark.
It draws my heart towards those who roam
Unknown, or to be known, by me;
I see it and an angel, at home,
They see it and are safe at sea.
On slumberous or on watching eyes
It shines through all the dawning night
Until at length the day dith rises,
And light is evaluated up of light.
Light of the world, incarnate Word,
So shineth Thou through our night of time,
Whom freedom leave to call thy Lord,
O benediction that art sublime!
In temporal things to grief, joy or care—
Europe we dream, but turn, to thee,
And straightway where and what we are
By this—naught but radiance see.
Sawest thou that from life's sheltered shore,
Sawest thou that, dawning to sail the deep,
Whose cruel waters rage and roar,
O'er sharp reefs in ambush creep,
And men of every land and speech,
If but they have thee in their sight,
Are bound to thee, and such to enshrine,
Through thee, by countless threads of light
[E. Foxton.]

Building and Building Material in New Orleans.

The following is from a late number of the New Orleans Price Current:
"There is no want more generally felt now in our midst than a want of houses. New dwellings were erected during the war and very few have been added since then. Since the cessation of hostilities, numbers have been added to our population. Hence the inconvenience which we all experience alike—a general want of shelter. Rents have risen 50 to 100 per cent, and this must continue until a supply is created fully equal to the demand, a desideratum very seriously delayed, by the present high prices of building material.

"Bricks now command \$20 per thousand; Lime \$3 50 and Cement \$4 50 per barrel. Sand brings 45¢ at the Basin; Slates 23¢ 24¢ per square; Lumber 27 50 per thousand feet, and Shingles from \$7 to \$9 per thousand; Flooring from \$40 to \$45, and ceiling from \$35 to \$40 per thousand feet. The charge for plastering is from 60¢ to 65¢, and cementing from 75¢ to 80¢ per yard. We may add that these materials are scarce and in few hands. The scarcity of good workmen, to say nothing of the wages that they now command, is another serious embarrassment to our builders. There is great demand for all mechanics. We know of one of our largest building firms that could give employment to 20 or 30 hands instantly. Many of the mechanics now employed have taken up their trade in the last two years and are not yet very apt. Yet even these receive \$4 50 per day. Painters, who are in great demand, get \$5 per day. Common laborers get \$2 25, and bricklayers 3 50 per day. The plastering and brick-laying is done almost entirely by colored hands, who are generally lazy, and not to be depended on—breaking all contracts whenever they please.

TRADES ITEMS.

The Detroit Union says the National Carpenters' Union holds its annual session in that city on the 11th of September, when delegates will be present from different States, and business of an important character transacted. From circulars received from the various Unions by the officers of the Detroit Union, it appears that the preparations being made here for the reception of delegates, and the holding of the Convention reveal alike the energy and enterprise of our city tradesmen. The importance of this meeting to the carpenters of the country cannot be too much exaggerated, and the fact of its being held in the "City of the Straits," will form an era in the history long to be remembered. The Convention will take place in the Trades' Assembly Hall, and the delegates from Detroit, who were recently appointed at a sitting of their

Union are two of the most devoted friends of the cause, Messrs. T. W. Harris and Arthur King, as Alternates. The committee of arrangements are T. W. Harris, chairman, Edw. Blackman, John Lilley, Henry George and Daniel Shaghtnessy. We have no doubt they will fulfill their duties in a first-class manner.

The puddlers at the Cambria Iron Works, Pa., have been on a strike for some time, the strikers, two hundred and forty in number, have been ejected from the Company's houses, and it is stated, that after they had left, they were followed by a spirit of malevolence hardly ever equaled. Persons were cautioned not to give them a roof under which to shelter their defenceless heads from the pelting storm. And in one instance the minions of power entered a house where the mother lay prostrated and utterly helpless by sickness, and her child lying beside her, who were rudely ordered to leave the tenement immediately. All this by the "poor man's dearest friend."

TWENTY-FIVE carpenters were last week discharged from Charlestown, Mass., Navy Yard, for refusing to note down their rates of wages. They were offered a continuance of work if they would consent to a reduction of fifty cents a day. Those on new work received \$3 50 per day, and those on old work \$4. On Tuesday Naval Constructor Hart told those on old work to meet and take a vote whether they would work on new work for \$3 50, and further stated that he would meet them in their shed in the afternoon. The men met and agreed to have nothing to do with new work, and late in the afternoon they repaired to their shed to await and confer with the constructor. At 10 o'clock (6 o'clock) he had not come, and they went home. The result next day, without further notice, was the discharge.

THERE is a prospect that the iron moulders of Cincinnati will strike for \$4 per day. Their present pay is \$3 50.

THE Tobacconists of this city are not very busy at present, but look forward to a brisk fall business.

The ship carpenters Birmingham, Pa., are all at work, or were at last accounts. At Mobile, Ala., the ship carpenters and caulkers are experiencing one of the dullest seasons ever known. Times and prospects may improve in the fall.

At Chicago, Ills., there is scarcely anything doing, and the prospects for ship carpenters are not promising.

At Buffalo, N. Y., from correspondence received, it appears that all are at work that wish to.

At Baltimore the ship carpenters and caulkers are, we learn, having good times—All hands at work.

At Lockport, Ills., times are good, and all the ship carpenters are at work.

Over 3,000 barrels of flour are manufactured daily in Milwaukee.

We learn that one thousand tons of vitriol are annually showered down upon the city of Manchester in England, being a portion of the refuse discharged from her chimneys. We should like to know how much falls upon Pittsburg and other large coal-burning cities in the United States.

Unpromising Southern Crops.

We take the following from the Columbia (Tenn.) Herald of the 18th:

Our information this week is very general throughout the county, and from all parts we get the same information, which is to the effect that up to ten days ago, there was never known a better prospect for a splendid crop of everything grown on the farm. But within that period a very disastrous change has taken place. The sun has blazed forth with a fierceness and uninterruptedness almost unprecedented, accompanied within a few days past by strong high winds; the effects have been to blench the corn and drop the squares from the cotton most distressingly. Within this brief period the labor of the season and its rich promises have been cut short by many a bushel of corn and pound of cotton. All late corn is despaired of. But things are not so bad as they are in most other places that we hear from. For instance, down in Georgia. There the prospect is really distressing, and we see not how very many are to escape suffering for want of food. And much nearer home, in the neighboring county of GILES, we learn there has been no general rain for two months. These things should make our people thankful and wise. Thankful that they have been so favored, and wise in the future planting of crops. Had our advice been taken at planting time, many a county would have been able to furnish many thousand barrels of corn to her needy neighbors this fall, where now she will be able to furnish none. Very many of the cornfields in this county that will scarcely make three barrels to the acre, were planted in plenty of time and had the seasons to make ten barrels, but they did not get the requisite work. Their owners' eyes were stuffed full of cotton and they could see nothing else.

It Carries us Back to the Past.

We find the following obituary notice in the *Anderson (S. C.) Intelligencer* of the 2d inst. The decease of the widow of the illustrious CALHOUN—she who so nobly illustrated the character of the Southern matron and accomplished lady, while in the nation's capital, or at her own Pendleton home—carries us back to the past, when fortunately or unfortunately, it was no treason to affirm political doctrines so earnestly and eloquently advocated by him, to whom she was so devoted during their long companionship in life. Peace to the ashes of the noble woman: God rest her soul in Heaven!

IN MEMORIAM.

Departed this life, Pendleton, South Carolina, July 26, 1866, Mrs. FLORIDE CALHOUN, relict of the late Hon. John C. Calhoun, in the 75th year of her age. She sleeps in Jesus, awaiting the trumpet's sound at the last great day, when those who, having finished their course in the confidence of a certain faith, and in the comfort of a reasonable, religious and holy hope, shall be received into everlasting habitations. By her removal, another link has been severed of the chain which united us with a free, happy and glorious Past. The wife of John C. Calhoun, Carolina's greatest statesman, and most honored son, it were better she should depart than longer live to witness the destruction which he so ably and earnestly endeavored to prevent.

Few who have occupied a like elevated position, have been so generally esteemed and beloved. By her many noble traits of character she had endeared herself to the community of which she had so long been an honored member; and heart-felt was the sympathy exhibited by her many friends during her painful and protracted sufferings; and now that she rests in peace, her memory will be cherished by them with peculiar respect and veneration.

WESTERN TRADE.—The most important event which has occurred in the history of our great river, since the war, is the system of up river towage. At one time it was believed that the Mississippi was the only possible outlet for the products of the West, and that the only means of conveyance were flats and steamboats. But charges by steamboats, which could only take a limited amount of freight were high, and flats which floated down the current of the river were a long time in making the trip. Northern enterprise corrected these evils by tapping the Great West with their railroads, and a large trade, which had hitherto found its way to our city, was directed to the markets of the East. Our Mississippi Valley Transportation Company have stepped forward to the rescue, and the trade of the West is now progressing rapidly in its old channels. In connection with this we notice the arrival of the towboat Bee with five barges, on the 10th inst, six days from St. Louis, with 2000 tons of freight. She left here on the 11th inst. for St. Louis, with a return cargo of 500 tons. The charges—20¢ per sack of corn, 40¢ per barrel for flour and 50¢ for pork—which are sometimes even lower—defy the competition of railroads, and produce is now being shipped to advantage by this route through our city, not only to the ports of Europe but also to our markets of the East.—[N. O. Price Current.]

CHILDREN ASLEEP AND AWAKE.—How wonderfully similar are all children to one another when asleep! The same rounded, half-formed features, the same gently-closed eye-lids, the same slightly-parted mouth, are common alike to high and low, to good and bad, before passion or education has begun to draw those harder and more decided lines which sleep cannot obliterate, and which only pass away when once the first calm look of death is gone and dust returns to dust. No such lines mar or alter the face of a sleeping child, or give a clew to the daily history of the soul within. Look from young Seymour the lord to young Dickson the shepherd boy. Look at the mendacious and fierce-tempered Johnny, destined to break your heart and ruin you, lying with his arm round the neck of the gentle high-souled Georgy. They are all very near alike. But awake them; see how the soul, still on its guard, betrays the truth in eye, in mouth, even in gesture. Well was the wise Mrs. Chisholm accustomed to say the time to judge of a girl's character was when she was first awake. Cannot we conceive of these four ideal children, that they would betray something to a close observer as their consciousness of the real world returned to them? Would not the little nobleman have a calm look upon his face—a look careless, because he had never known care? Would not some signs of weariness and dissatisfaction show themselves on the face of the shepherd boy, when he first found that his pleasant dreams of the cake and of the fine new clothes were unreal, but that the bleak, wild morning, the hard cold boot to be thrust on stockinged feet, and the poor dry bread, were most unmistakably real while Johnny will wake with a scowl and Georgy with a smile!

Origin of "Seeing the Elephant."

About thirty years since, at one of the theatres, a pageant was in rehearsal, in which it was necessary to have an elephant. No elephant was to be had. The "wild beasts" were all travelling, and the property man, manager and stage director almost had fits when they thought of it. Days passed in the hopeless task of trying to secure one, but at last ingenuity triumphed, and the elephant was made to order, of wood, skins, paints and varnish. Thus far the matter was very well, but as yet they found no means to make that combination travel. Here again the manager, stage director and property man struck out, and two "broths" were duly installed as legs. Ned Cox, one of the true "bhoys," held the responsible position of fore legs, and for several nights played that heavy part to the entire satisfaction of the managers and the delight of the audience. That part, however, was a very tedious one, as the elephant was obliged to be on the stage for about an hour, and Ned was rather too fond of the bottle to remain so long without "wetting his whistle," so he set his wits to work to find a way to carry a wee drop with him. The eyes of the elephant being made of two porter bottles, with the neck in, Ned conceived the brilliant idea of filling them with good stuff. This he fully carried out, and, elated with success, he willingly undertook to play fore legs again.

Night came on; the theatre was densely crowded, the music was played in the sweetest strains, the curtain rose, and the play began. Ned and the "hind legs" marched upon the stage. The elephant was greeted with round after round of applause; the decorations and trappings were gorgeous. The elephant and the prince upon his back were loudly cheered. The play proceeded; the elephant was marched round and round upon the stage. The fore legs got dry, withdrew one of the corks and treated the hind legs, then drank the health of the audience in a bumper of genuine elephant eye whiskey, a brand, till then, unknown. The concluding march was to be made—the signal was given, and the fore legs were staggering to the front of the stage. The conductor pulled the elephant's ear to the right—the fore legs staggered to the left. The footlight obstructed the way, and he raised his foot and stepped into the orchestra! Down went the fore legs on the leader's fiddle—over, of course, turned the elephant, sending the prince and the hind legs into the middle of the pit. The managers stood horror-struck—the prince and the hind legs lay confounded, the boxes in convulsions, the actors choking with laughter, and poor Ned, casting one look, a strange blending of drunkenness, grief, and laughter, at the scene, fled hastily out of the theatre, closely followed by the leader, with the wreck of his fiddle, performing various cut and thrust motions in the air. The curtain dropped on a scene behind the scenes. No more pageant—no more fore legs—everybody held their sides. Music, actors, pit, boxes, and gallery rushed from the theatre, shrieking between every breath—"Have you seen the elephant?"

State Elections.

Elections in the several States comprising the Federal Union are as follows:
New Hampshire—First Tuesday in March.
Connecticut—First Monday in March.
Rh. Island—First Wednesday in April.
Virginia—Fourth Thursday in May.
Oregon—First Monday in August.
Alabama—First Monday in August.
Arkansas—First Monday in August.
Kentucky—First Monday in August.
Texas—First Monday in August.
North Carolina—Second Thursday in August.
Vermont—First Tuesday in September.
Maine—Second Monday in September.
Florida—First Monday in August.
Mississippi—First Monday in August.
Georgia—First Wednesday in October.
Indiana—First Tuesday in October.
Iowa—First Tuesday in October.
Ohio—First Tuesday in October.
Pennsylvania—First Tuesday in October.
West Virginia—Fourth Thursday in October.
Louisiana—First Monday in November.
Delaware—First Tuesday in November.
Illinois—First Tuesday in November.
Kansas—First Tuesday in November.
Maryland—First Tuesday in November.
Massachusetts—First Tuesday in November.
Michigan—First Tuesday in November.
Minnesota—First Tuesday in November.
Missouri—First Tuesday in November.
Nevada—First Tuesday in November.
N. Jersey—First Tuesday in November.
N. York—First Tuesday in November.
Wisconsin—First Tuesday in November.
Colorado—Second Tuesday in November.
South Carolina—Fourth Monday in November.
There are no State elections held in the months of January, February, July, and December.

Agricultural Department.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That the Board approve of the establishment of the paper at Louisville called the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE," and recommend it to the patronage of the agriculturists and mechanics of the State.

(Signed)
Jas. G. MILLER, Secretary.

Kentucky Pomological and Horticultural Society.

By resolution, adopted at a late meeting of the Directors, the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE" was adopted as the official organ of this Society.

The coming Fair at Bardstown is to be one of the most attractive of the season. Considerable competition is expected, particularly in the riding rings for the first day and the trotting rings for the fourth day. The premiums for horsemanship are as follows:

Best rider, over 16 years of age fine spurs worth \$25.
Second best, fine bridle worth \$10.
Best rider, under 16 years of age, fine Morgan saddle worth \$20.
Second best fine bridle worth \$10.

The spurs are being manufactured in New York, and will be of solid silver. The premiums for Trotting Horses, (entrance \$10,) are as follows:

Stallions, Geldings or Mares, three years old or under, to go one mile in harness against time, with catch weights, \$75.
Stallions, Geldings or Mares, four years old and under five, to go one mile in harness against time, according to rule, \$75.
Stallions, Geldings or Mares, five years old and over, to go one mile in harness against time, according to rule, \$75.

Each entry will be entitled to three trials.

The Fruit Growers' Society, at Rochester, N. Y., have decided that rich soil is unfavorable to the ripening of grapes, making a difference of one or two weeks: the Delaware, which requires rich soil, excepted. Poor soil is favorable to fruit, to early ripening, and to quality—if not too poor.

STOCK RAISING IN TEXAS.—The Galveston News says two stock-raisers from Nueces were there Wednesday, one of whom sold out part of his stock to the other for \$47,500 in gold down. They both settled in the same county, some ten or twelve years ago, when both alike were poor men. This information is given us by the lawyer who drew up the papers and saw the money paid, and who knows both parties. We know many in the West whose property, now valued at some \$70,000 has all been made by stock-raising and trading within the past twenty-five years.

CHOLERA AMONG THE FOWLS.—The Courier learns that the cholera, or some other disease, has been making sad havoc with the chickens, ducks and turkeys, in portions of the county some eight or ten miles below Louisville. Some farmers have scarcely a dozen left out of hundreds.

In every 100 pounds of cucumbers there are 97½ pounds of water, leaving 2½ pounds of nutritious matter. In 100 pounds of turnips, 95½ pounds of water, 4½ pounds of nutritious matter. In 100 pounds of melons, 97 pounds of water, 3 pounds of nutritious matter.

RAISE WHEAT FOR HOME USE.—When farmers are obliged to pay from \$10 to \$14 a barrel for flour, it should remind them that a few acres of wheat would form a convenient crop to have on hand: though grown largely for shipment it may not pay. These remarks are based upon the idea that it is economy as a general thing for tillers of the soil to grow so far as possible all articles needed for family consumption.—Money saved is money earned, says Poor Richard. It will soon be time to be preparing for this crop. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

HORSE-CARTS, OR WAGONS?—Where the roads are smooth and level, and where but little field work is to be done, the horse-cart is endurable, if made light and handy. But as a general rule, they are the most cruel machines ever made for horse-flesh. For farm-work they must needs be made strong and heavy. The requisite harness weighs from forty to fifty pounds. When the cart moves on level ground it bears heavily on the horse's back; when on a descent it is still worse; if toiling up hill, it pulls upward on the belly; if one wheel falls into rut it whirls the thills suddenly to one side, and tends to upset the horse, and at the best strains him. The unwillfulness of a cart is seen in the fact that it is almost impossible to make a horse trot in one. Not so, however, with a four-wheeled wagon. We advise our readers not to invest in horse-carts without thinking the matter over carefully. There are many handy dumping wagons made now-a-days.

DISEASE AMONG THE COWS.—We learn that a number of cows have died recently in South Frankfort and the country adjoining from a disease which has made its appearance for the first time in this part of the State, and which is supposed to have been introduced by the herds of Texas cattle that have lately passed through to the blue-grass region. We trust that some friend will give us an intelligible report of the symptoms preceding and accompanying the disease. So far the fatal cases, we believe, are confined to cows grazing on the commons. Those in private inclosures do not seem to have been infected.—[Yeoman.]

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

Messrs. Henry & Harris, of the Ingersoll (C. W.) cheese factory, just made a monster cheese, which will be at the Provincial Exhibition at Toronto next month. It measures eight inches in breadth, and three feet in thickness; the milk used weighed 35 tons, and was furnished by 800 cows; the cheese itself weighs three and a half tons. A house 16 by 18 feet has been built for this cheese, and is so made that the cheese may be turned in three and a half minutes.

Two monster steers raised in Washtenaw County, Mich., and recently exhibited in the West are to be sent to the Paris Exhibition. They are claimed to weigh considerably over 6,000 pounds.

There is great activity in the hog trade in Indiana, occasioned by the prospect of an unusually good crop.

One of the monster farms of modern times is that of Gen. Urquiza, of Buenos Ayres. It is composed of an unbroken body of 900 square miles, over which countless thousands of horses, cattle and sheep are grazing.

Much damage was done to farm crops and other vegetation by a recent hail storm at Port Chester, N. Y. Hail stones fell weighing two ounces.

Several head of "Essex" swine have been purchased in Massachusetts, by Hon. Sanford Howard for the Michigan Agricultural College farm.

A Maryland farmer weighed a Shropshire lamb just three months old and found the weight to be 72 pounds.

Sorghum, like corn, may be seriously injured by ploughing or cultivating it late in the season. The roots extend to a considerable distance, and deep cultivation often cuts off large numbers of them, sometimes almost ruining the stalks.

County and district agricultural societies are being organized in many parts of the Southern States.

A Mississippi farmer says very many horses and mules and some cows have died in his region from a singular disease, which often causes death in a few hours.

American farmers are far in advance of the English in devices for doing the work in the hay field easily and rapidly; the English have no horse forks for unloading the hay, and use carts, drawn by one horse and carrying about 1,500 pounds, more frequently than wagons. Most of the hay is put up in ricks instead of hay barns.

A Canadian farmer thinks he increased his crops of barley, wheat and oats fully one third by sowing salt at the rate of 150 pounds to the acre. Twice the amount he believes would have been better.

A half Galloway bull calf in Canada weighed 434 pounds when four months old, having increased 122 pounds in one month, so says the owner, who also says that the calf was only fed on skimmed milk and Indian meal after it was thirteen days old.

Ross Winans has purchased and brought to his farm near Baltimore, Md., 81 thoroughbred Durham heifers, selected from the herds of some of the best breeders in Kentucky.

The Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society says that two farmers near Fultonham, Ohio, have a patented process of making sugar from Imphee by which they have made 5,000 pounds of good sugar in the last year. He knows from personal observation that the sugar is equal to the best New Orleans.

In the secured wool test before the Illinois Agricultural Society, the average weight of 16 fleeces, 10 bucks and 6 ewes was 15½ lbs.; after cleansing, 5 lbs. 2oz.; showing a shrinkage of very nearly two-thirds.

Samuel Whalley, Esq., of Charlotte Vt., recently sheared from a five-year-old Atwood buck, twenty seven pounds of wool, of one year and six days growth. This buck has produced the following weights of fleeces for the last three years, viz., 26 lbs., 25 lbs., and 27 lbs.

Mr. Luke Baker, of Putney, Vt., has a cow from which he sold, from the first of May last year to the first of May this year, over \$200 worth of butter, besides using what milk was wanted for the family during the same time.

The celebrated short-horned ox, Gen. Grant, was nine years old in May last. His heaviest recorded weight was 3,602 pounds. While on exhibition at various sanitary fairs, his earnings were nearly \$10,000. He was several times sold for 1,000. His present owner, Mr. Pierce, of Boston, Mass., has entered him for the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Peter Criner, while driving a reaper in Alhambra, Ill., fell from the horse he was riding, when the reaper gathered him in its awful embraces cutting him to pieces.

The eggs of Japanese peacocks are worth five francs apiece in Paris.

It is said that in 1866 there were 568,500 tons of beet sugar produced in Europe.

How to Farm Badly.

Notwithstanding the very common practice of bad farming we are quite sure that the principles of the practice are not sufficiently understood, we therefore venture to state very briefly a few of the most prominent.

1. Invest all your money in land and go in debt for more.
2. Borrow money to stock your farm.
3. Buy cheap stock, old horses, mares, blind mules, and poor cattle, all of scrub stock.
4. Ditto with farm implements and fencing. Anything will do so you can get along.
5. It is waste time and money to build new stables. Your daddy used the old ones and you are no better than he was.
6. Don't beat the trouble of housing your plows or hoes when you are through working. If left in the fields they will be handy when wanted in the Spring.
7. Don't waste money in sending your children to school.
8. Never allow a newspaper to come into your house.
9. Beware of all new notions or machinery.
10. Do everything just as daddy did. These rules if followed closely will invariably result in bad farming, and prove you to be what your daddy was, a curse to the land you live on.

Mutton the Meat for Farmers.

The cheapest meat for farmers is mutton. It may safely be said it costs nothing. The wool that is annually sheared from the body of every sheep, richly pays for its keeping. In this climate it costs less to keep sheep than at the North on account of the shortness of our winters. Then there is the increase, an item of great importance. The increase is so much clear profit. From this increase the farmer can get all his meat for a year if he likes. Or he may save the lambs and take some of the older sheep in their places.

The pelt of the sheep if killed for mutton, is also saved and sold which is worth nearly as much as the sheep would sell for.

It is also the most convenient meat to have on hand. In the warmest weather a farmer can take care of one sheep after being killed, without letting it spoil. With beef this is not so easy.

One hand can kill and dress a sheep in one hour. It takes but little time or trouble to kill a sheep, not near as much as to kill and dress a hog or a beef. On account of convenience and economy, we say keep sheep and live upon mutton.

We have said nothing about its being the healthiest food. This is admitted. It needs no arguments or facts to prove it. It is true that pork is the chief meat of farmers. It is the healthiest of all, whether fresh or saturated with salt to preserve it sound.

Let every farmer keep sheep. They are the most profitable stock on a farm. The hog's back only yields bristles, while the sheep's yield downy wool. All that you feed to the hogs is gone, unless you kill it, while the sheep will pay for its keeping with its fleece yearly. The hog is a filthy voracious animal—the sheep gentle as a dove and neat and cleanly. [Gen. Farmer.]

Grape Hints.

Grapes coming in bearing should not be permitted to perfect large crops of fruit while young. It is excusable to fruit a bunch or so on a young vine, "just to test the kind," but no more should be permitted till the vine has age and strength. Vigorous growth and great productiveness, are the antipodes of the vegetable world. Encourage as much foliage as possible on the vines, and aim to have as strong shoots at the base as at the top of the cane; this can be done by pinching out the points of the strong shoots after they have made a growth of five or six leaves. This will make the weak ones grow stronger. Young vines grow much faster over a twiggy branch, stuck in for support, than over a straight stick as a trellis, and generally do better every way. Where extra fine bunches of grapes are desired, pinch back the shoot leaving it about four or five inches above the bunch. This should not be done indiscriminately with all the bunches. Too much pinching and stopping injures the production of good wood for the next season.

These hints are for amateurs, who have a few vines on trellises; for large vineyard culture, though the same principles hold good, so far as they go, they will vary in their application. [Gardener's Monthly.]

METHEGLIN.—This ancestral drink is made as follows: After pressing honey from the comb, take the residue and pour over boiling water; after stirring it well, draining and skimming it till clear, boil it until it is strong enough to almost raise to the surface an egg. Then it should be bottled and placed away. Its excellence is increased by age, although it is fit for drinking any time after it is a year old.

Cultivation of the Peach.

The peach crop, even in the most favorable districts, is a failure this year, and this calamity is no doubt occasioned by the second growth of wood, which was stimulated by the fine, soft weather of last Fall. Wood that has not ripened before frost, is scarcely able to withstand the rigors of Winter, and its decay generally proves fatal to the tree. In order to obtain an unending supply of peaches, orchard-houses, or glazed structures without fire heat, are advocated by some, forcing houses by others, but it is probable that after both these plans have been tried, to this "complexion" will it come at last? that open-air culture will be resumed, and the chances taken for success or failure. The growing of peaches under glass, must always be on a limited scale, while the production in the open air, under favorable circumstances, is only limited by the extent of the orchard, some growers raising them by the boat load. Orchardists should not be discouraged by the failure of the peach crop this year, for all other kinds of fruit have shared the same fate, and complaints of an entire or partial failure are heard from all parts of the United States and Canada.

All that can be done, ought to be done to prevent such calamities in future. Late manuring, or mulching, has a tendency to keep trees growing too long, and often does more harm than good. Barnyard manure generally produces too rank a growth. Leached ashes are highly approved of by some peach-growers. The trees should be carefully pruned, all unnecessary wood, dead branches, etc., removed, overhanging shade cut away, and the trees exposed to the sun, so that they may mature in proper time. Although late varieties do well occasionally, the early kind are generally the best to rely on, and are the most profitable fruit. Although open-air culture of the peach should not be discontinued on account of occasional failures, every one who can afford to erect a peachery should do so, as by this means a supply of choice fruit may be obtained in the most unfavorable seasons. Stephen Morris, Esq., of Philadelphia, has a splendid crop of peaches under glass this year; the trees are growing in tubs and pots about eighteen inches in diameter; the house is fifty feet by eighteen; and the peaches are gathered by the bushel. A house large enough to contain ten or twelve trees might be constructed in a very small garden, and without much expense.

The weather during the entire month of August has been very favorable to the corn crop.

SUPERB KENTUCKY CATTLE—IMPROVING MARYLAND STOCK.—In times past cattle-raisers of Maryland have done much to introduce superior and improved breeds of cattle in the State. Some public-spirited farmers have become quite eminent in this regard. More recently Ross Williams, Esq., has entered the lists, and is now using his large means to the same end. He has within the last few days received from Kentucky fifty-one head, in addition to thirty that previously came to hand, of Durham heifers, all with calf. These cattle were recently selected by Mr. Wm. Warfield, of Lexington, one of the most noted cattle-raisers in Kentucky, and were raised by him and Mr. B. E. Vanmeter, of the same State. They are all unusually large, and for beauty of form and compactness of build are perhaps equal, if not superior, to any lot of the same number of cattle east of the Alleghenies. They are now at the home farm, about a mile and a quarter from the city, on the old Washington road, and are well worthy an inspection by the curious in such matters. In the course of a few days they will be taken to Mr. Wiman's hay-farm, seven miles out on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The object of Mr. W. is to improve the breed of cattle throughout the State, and for this purpose he designs using his celebrated thorough-bred bull Lucius, said to be the finest animal of the kind now living. It is worthy of mention, by the way, that the hay-farm of Mr. W. above-mentioned was a few years ago, for the most part, a large and arid waste of worn-out land which he has taken up and improved, having it fully set in grass, with neat plank fencing, numerous new hay barracks, etc.—[Baltimore Sun, 7th.]

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Of all kinds,

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Tin Plate, Wire, Block Tin,
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Braziers' Copper,
Rivets, Wire,

COPPER BOTTOMS, &c., &c.

And all other goods pertaining to Tinners' Stock. Have also on hand a large stock of

TINNERS' TOOLS
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All sizes. All kinds of
Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron Work,
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Have on hand a large and well assorted stock of
**Mens' and Boys' Wool and Fur
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Mens' Panama, Leghorn and
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Ladies' and Misses' Hoods,
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In great variety. Merchants are invited to examine their stock before buying.
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LOUISVILLE, KY.
(Most centrally located.)
IS UNDERGOING THOROUGH RE-
PAIR.
STOCKTON, LEAHY & CO.
August 18—6m.

COOK'S PATENT
EVAPORATOR.

WE have the EXCLUSIVE CONTROL of this Evaporator for the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana bordering on the river. Persons who are growing Sorghum are invited to call and examine them, or send for a circular giving a full description.

CASH PRICE.

	Iron Pan.	Copper Pan.
No. 2, complete	\$ 50	\$130
No. 3, complete	95	155
No. 4, complete	100	180

SUGAR CANE MILLS.

We are selling with our Evaporator the Victor Cane Mill, which stands far ahead of any other mill for strength, durability, capacity, &c. It is built on a different principle from any other, and cannot be excelled. Call and examine and get a descriptive catalogue.

CASH PRICE.

No. 0 Victor, complete	\$ 65
No. 1 Victor, complete	85
No. 2 Victor, complete	100
No. 3 Victor, complete	140
No. 4 Victor, complete	180

PITKIN WAIRD & CO.,
Louisville, Ky.

COTTON GINS.

We are sole agents for Emery's UNIVERSAL COTTON GIN, which stands at the head of all Gins. We can furnish them promptly, varying from 10 to 100 saws. We also furnish, when wanted their celebrated condenser attachment.

Send for circular before purchasing.
PITKIN, WAIRD & CO.,
Louisville, Ky.

CIDER MILLS.

WE have in store, which we are selling at manufacturers' prices,
Improv'd Buckeye Cider Mills,
Improved Kentucky "
Improved American "
Improved Males' "

PITKIN, WAIRD & CO.,

WHEELER'S
IMPROVED
WATER-DRAWER.

THIS is acknowledged, by all who have used it, to be the simplest and best invention yet discovered for drawing water. With it you always have cool water in summer, and it never freezes in winter. Single covered water-drawer, complete, \$14; double covered water-drawer, complete, \$17. **PITKIN, WAIRD & CO.**

WATER FILTERS.

If you wish to avoid Cholera and all other diseases, drink only Pure Water. Kedzie's Filter will remove all impurities. They are recommended by all the leading Physicians. We keep all sizes for sale.
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POTATO DIGGERS.

We are offering our improved Potato Digger to the public, guaranteeing it to perform superior to any other. One hand with a team can dig faster than ten men can pick them up. Retail price, complete, \$12.
PITKIN, WAIRD & CO.,
Louisville, Ky.
Aug. 18—4f.

New Advertisements.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KY.

THIS HANDSOME HOTEL was built by the City of Frankfort, at an expense of \$140,000, and having recently purchased it, we are determined that its accommodations shall be commensurate with the vast expense of its erection. It has been recently re-furnished and re-painted, and everything about it is as fresh as upon the day of its completion. As a summer residence for Southern families, we can offer peculiar advantages, as we draw our supplies from the farmers who produce them, and know they are fresh, and not from hucksters and middlemen, who frequently use most unwholesome adulterations. Our cuisine is under the charge of skillful cooks, and we will spare neither expense nor pains to supply our table with every delicacy of the season, and to make it agreeable to the most fastidious taste.

The society of Frankfort is refined and intelligent, and the healthfulness of the city is proverbial. There are the best of schools for both boys and girls, and churches of almost every Christian denomination. There are beautiful drives and walks in every direction, and the surrounding scenery is unsurpassed for grandeur and beauty. Frankfort is but three hours by rail from Louisville, and trains pass to and from that place four times daily.

Our terms shall be as liberal as such accommodations can be furnished anywhere, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of our guests. We pledge ourselves to devote an unremitting effort for the accommodation of families boarding in our Hotel; and for our ability and disposition to do so, we refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen, now residing in Frankfort.

Col. S. B. CHURCHILL, of St. Louis;
Col. L. D. WALKER, late of Charleston, S. C.;
Jno. T. GRAY, Esq., late of Baltimore, Md.;
Major H. EVANS, late of Vicksburg, Miss.;
Brig. Gen. THOS. H. TAYLOR, Mobile, Ala.;
Maj. Geo. E. MAJOR, Frankfort, Ky.;
Col. M. J. JOHNSON, Lake Washington, N. H.;
Maj. J. ALEX. GRANT, Jackson, Miss.;
PHILIP SNIGHT, Frankfort, Ky.;
Col. E. H. TAYLOR, Frankfort, Ky.;
Jno. H. TEMPLE, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.;
S. I. M. MAJOR, Editor Frankfort Yeoman;
H. L. TERRY, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.

Aug. 11—2m.

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MANUFACTURE
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JEANS, FULLED CLOTHS,
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Samples to be seen at Office,
The highest cash price paid for Wool.
June 16—3m. No. 66 MAIN STREET.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,

Old No. 518, New No. 187
MAIN ST., NORTH SIDE, BET. FIFTH & SIXTH
LOUISVILLE, KY.

June 23—6m.

WANTED.

**WOOL, GINSENG,
BEESWAX, &c.**

FOR WHICH THE
Highest Cash Price

Will be paid by
STINE & CO.,

Commission Merchants, No. 62 Main St.
June 25—3m

FRUIT JARS! FRUIT JARS!

WE are manufacturing three different styles of Glass Fruit Jars, viz:

**Screw Top,
Tin Top,
Cork Top.**

ORDERS SOLICITED BY
KRACK & REED,

June 9—4f 41 Ballitt Street, Louisville, Ky.

Original Contributions.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]
"CHARLES DICKENS."

Messrs. Editors:—I feel myself very much flattered, indeed, that my cursory article on Dickens works in a former issue of your paper has met with a response. I was scarcely satisfied with my production, myself, when I read it in print, I had fallen so far short of doing the subject justice.

As G. W. G. has responded in such a gentlemanly and courteous manner, it gives me pleasure to measure lances with him, and if, in dissecting his arguments, my scalpel should appear a little rough, my apology is, it is in rough hands, and no offence is intended.

The writer seems to me to have fallen into erroneous ideas in regard to myself and my meaning. As for being a "blind worshiper of Dickens," I must beg leave to differ, for I am not in condition to worship anything or person blindly; and would beg leave to state that I worship one Supreme Being, and that but very imperfectly. You accuse me of trying to conceal my overweening partiality for Dickens by administering to him a mild rebuke for his severe strictures on the customs and manners of the American people. Now, I have never yet pronounced those strictures unjust. Read them again, my friend, and then tell me if there is much injustice in any part or portion thereof! It was not the subject matter at which I felt inclined to scold; it was the author, he being a foreigner. Upon the self same principle that no parent desires to have his children chastised by another, I object to Dickens or any one else administering the lash of correction to our manifold national and individual inaccuracies.

You say that I have misrepresented your position in regard to Macaulay and Carlyle. If I have done so it was unintentional, I assure you. You say that Macaulay would have written thus and so had he written at all; and that Carlyle, had he written, would have taken opposite grounds from his Lordship. You also say that you are not aware that either have expressed any opinion on the subject. I am informed by Englishmen that there has been scarcely a word of Dickens issued from the press, but what has been severely criticised by Macaulay; and that now and then Carlyle could take up the cudgels in their favor. So your conjectures qualified by the contingency was correct.

In speaking of Byron in juxtaposition with Dickens, you say "Of course there can be no comparison instituted between these two great authors." I agree with you fully in this, but not in the light in which you would wish to convey it. Byron is no more to be compared to Dickens, than is the pale indistinct light of a hazy moon to that of the noon-day's sun. They both were endowed by nature with mighty, ingenious, and comprehensive intellects, and there the parallel ceases. The manner in which this god-like gift was used by each, was and is widely different. To simplify—I will imagine two stalwart men with physical frames formed to the most complete model by the Great Architect, with muscles of iron and endurance of steel. One dallies his time away in my Lady's bower, singing sonnets to my Lady's eye-brows, playing with toys made for grown up children, and

"Capers nimbly in a lady's chamber; To the lascivious pleasures of a lute." Whilst the other buckles on his armor for the battle of life, seeking to do good to and for others; not living to gratify self alone, nor living alone to nurture, pamper and gratify whatever partakes of the brute in human nature. He puts his shoulder, as it were, to the wheel of social reform, and if he does get soiled, (as my friend says is the case with Dickens,) he only strives the harder in his noble work.

I deem Lord Byron's works—taking them all in all—as not many degrees above the mediocre. Now I am fully aware that I am giving utterance to literary high treason, but I cannot avoid these convictions. It is true that you find now a gem of wit, and again a most sublime passage; then there is a passage of deep and touching pathos, followed in its turn by sarcasm the most cutting. But all these are so covered up and concealed by twaddle and verbiage that the reader gets literally (if not literally) hungry before they are reached. Take, for instance Don Juan. If any good judge will not say that it is the most perfect doggerel that ever found its way into a country newspaper, I will acknowledge myself mistaken. It is thus until you get in towards the centre of the poem, when you, (without any forewarning, and without its having any apparent connection whatever with its surroundings,) come across a sweet oasis in this desert of thought. It commences thus—

"This sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark,
Bay dog-mouthed, as we draw near home," &c.

It continues thus for two or three verses and then drops suddenly into singsong doggerel again; and the searcher after literary treasures will have to travel over many a weary page ere he finds even a most inferior gem in that direction. Yet this book is a great favorite with some—but there is no accounting for tastes. I have always felt that had Lord Byron been born as poor and obscure as Shakespeare his works would never have gone through its second edition in *prudent* America. That prefix of Lord's is its weight even in republican America, and simple John Babbington Macaulay, Esq., knew it well, and with his pen he tickled the aristocracy, and through them the crown until he was dubbed My Lord.

There is another great and powerful writer which I should like, briefly, to compare with my "favorite," and that is Eugene Sue—I will, for the want of space, simply compare one work from each and scan the different effect the reading of them has upon the mind—I chose "The Mysteries of Paris," and "The Old Curiosity Shop."

The reader of the Mysteries of Paris becomes interested on perusing the first chapter and the interest increases as you read until you feel an excitement akin to that felt upon witnessing a well written well enacted tragedy upon the stage, and like all other undue excitements, the effect either for good or evil is

but ephemeral. You love Flur de Maria and you admire the manhood of Rudolph, the actions of Sarah excite first a feeling of pity, which gives way to distrust followed by almost hatred, and finally at the death-bed scene you are forced to yield her your sympathy. How you execrate "The School-master" and the covetous old miser, and how unchristian-like you gloat over their punishment. You lay down the book with a feeling of relief, like that you experience upon the dropping of the curtain over the last scene of a tragedy.

The reading of "The Old Curiosity Shop" (nor in fact any of Dickens' works) produce none of these feelings. You fairly doat on little Nell, and how you commiserate her, hard but cheerful, ly borne lot with her poor, imbecile old grandfather. You follow them in their devious wanderings almost as patiently as little Nell. Whilst reading, your heart is imperceptibly and irresistibly warmed up with charity and philanthropy, and your eye dimmed with the holy tear of sympathy. It is true your feelings are embittered against the unsightly brute, Quilp, but unless he is casually mentioned you never give him a thought; and when he passes from the scene you think no more of him than if a mad dog had been drowned. And, after all the felon's cell, fortune more more smiled upon the childish twain, though at a distance, how very much you wish to direct the footsteps of those in search of them.

But I have said enough to convey my meaning. Let any one read the two works consecutively, and if they feel not as I have described, they are differently constituted from myself, that is all. I fear, Messrs. Editors that I have trespassed upon your kindness and good nature, together with the patience of your numerous readers; and for fear my very gentlemanly friend G. W. G. may think I have lost sight of him, I will resume a more direct notice of his argument, hastily of necessity, and close my already too prolix article.

G. W. G. makes use of the following somewhat contradictory and decidedly paradoxical language: "The italics are mine."

"It is true that his favorite author has written but little on political and social evils, but he has in every sense failed to propose any remedy. He has, however, made some good and amusing hits in his efforts to attract attention to them by growling and railing, ridiculing and condemning. The mass of readers in this country look upon the learned dissertations of Dickens on Public Schools, the Work and Alms Houses, Ecclesiastical Courts, Chancery Practice, the Poor Laws, etc., of the English people as being the principal instrument in bringing about a reform in these institutions."

"Look," they exclaim, "what the expurgation of the horrors of Fleet Prison in Pickwick brought about. An immediate alteration of the Insolvent Laws." "See what the appearance of Oliver Twist did towards branding with eternal infamy the 'Work House Regulations.' Instituting a system as just and humane as the former was cruel and barbarous." Little thinking that these books were written after these changes were established, and that they were brought about by lawyers and statesmen who may not have directed attention to these social and political evils as forcibly as Charles Dickens, knew at least how to take into consideration the best means of relieving them."

Now, I would ask G. W. G., in this name of all that is pious and religious, why did Dickens consume his time in writing those dissertations upon abuses and errors which you say no longer existed? Well, I am enlightened, and so is the mass of American readers. But I cannot help thinking that you are over-cruel thus to enlighten us; for you know, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." Now, not only my humble self, but the mass of American readers, but the entire population of old Albion, seem to have been reposing in the same blissful ignorance.

Then there is another phase in this christian era "We may question the propriety of an author continually harping on the virtues of the poor and the vices of the rich." All I wish to say is, (and I mean no irreverence,) our Divine Redeemer, from whose lips, whilst upon earth, naught but wisdom issued, continually eulogizing the poor, and in fact his very manner of coming was eminently laudatory of that class. Did he not on every occasion prefer the poor? Vide the "Sermon on the Mount." Did he not use these endearing words "The poor are my people;" when I am gone, "my poor ye will have with you." And what more severe and sweeping denunciation could there be than—"It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven." I sincerely hope you do not question his propriety.

Paul de Kock is a great favorite with the upper ten thousand of France and his works are read with avidity, (*sub rosa* mayhap,) by that class. He lauds and flatters the rich. Under the magic touch of his quill pen their crimes assume the appearance of mere harmless peccadilloes, and their lesser sins actual virtues. His writings suit the taste of latitudinarian materialists, but I would be sorry, (nor do I) to class my friend G. W. G. among them.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Do every thing at the proper time. Keep everything in its place. Alum and vinegar are good to set the colors, red, green or yellow.

Salt-soda will bleach; one spoonful is enough for a kettle of clothes.

Save your suds for the gardens and plants, or to harden yards when sandy.

A hot shovel held over varnished furniture will take out white spots.

A bit of glue, dissolved in skim-milk and water, will restore old crapes.

Ribbons of any kind should be washed in cold suds, and not rinsed.

If flat-irons are rough, rub them with fine salt, and it will make them smooth.

If you are buying a carpet for durability, choose small figures.

A bit of soap rubbed on the hinges of doors will prevent them from creaking.

Scotch snuff put in holes where crickets run will destroy them.

Wood ashes and common salt, wet with water, will stop the cracks of a stove and prevent smoke from escaping.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]
THOS. Q. WILLSON.

Messrs. Editors:—I have been prevented by indisposition from continuing a correction of the biography by "A member of the Louisville Bar," of the late Thos. Q. Willson. I wish I had the pen of a ready writer, that I might do the subject full justice, and I wish I may not find in this, a repetition of the mistakes in the first part. You will see the words "business alone," and again "attained," should be "retained." To a writer fully conscious of his imperfections, these things are discouraging. But to the subject.

Thos. Q. Willson moved to the city of Louisville, I think, in 1831, formed a partnership with James Guthrie, which, if I am not mistaken, lasted not more than one year. By which time Mr. W. was recognized, by all men familiar with the Louisville Bar, as first in talent, second to none in that knowledge which can alone insure success. Accident or a combination of fortunate circumstances, might give a lawyer position, but I have never yet seen the man whose fame was not short-lived, who depended on "chance and fortune accident," to make him distinguished and successful as a lawyer. It is a game in which, a man must "show his hand;" before a Judge and jury of sensible men, there is no dodging. Without proper and thorough study, the disappointed aspirant finds himself without clients, commiserated by the lawyer and ridiculed by the idler for his presumption.

But the law students of the present day have learned a valuable lesson, for which many of them, doubtless, will be very thankful. Throw away Blackstone—it is a waste of time; don't study law, or anything else; it is all humbug. Heed what "A Member of the Louisville Bar" tells you. Let your "capital stock in the practice" be "the glorious uncertainty of the law;" rely upon "chance and fortune accident," believe that one cause is just as good as another, and his assurance for it, you can reach the top round of the ladder at a bound. Don't stop to think of the old fogies, your fathers. What if they did study hard and still keep it up; know have changed; old people, you know, are slow to abandon old habits; do you take this new road to fame; you will soon astonish your "most sanguine friends." This is emphatically the discovery of the age. New England labor saving machines are not to be compared to it. The writer, to his own satisfaction at least, proves its value; he gives his readers an instance in the life of a man without education in early youth, who never read a book, never studied his profession, never prepared a case, a man in fact, who never had been known to read anything but a political paper, yet was a lawyer distinguished for talent, brilliant wit, and sound practical common sense; whose life as a lawyer was a continued success, and that at a bar where he contended with and triumphed over "the old men of renown," who had for years astonished the citizens with their learning and eloquence. This is simply absurd, it can never benefit any one, and may injure some. Those who may still be living, that witnessed the success of Thos. Q. Willson in the profession of his choice, to which he devoted himself with untiring energy, know to what to attribute that success, and would doubt the sanity of any man, who could say that, for twelve years, Mr. Willson kept his position as the most talented and successful member of the Louisville Bar by accident and a series of fortunate circumstances. That he rose to an enviable position, is true; it is not the less true, that his thorough knowledge of the law made that position perfectly natural and easy; he was equal to any emergency that might arise; was never at a loss for authority to support his position; so remarkable was his memory, that when he had once thoroughly mastered a book of law, he never had to search that book again for the law he wanted; hence he was rarely seen turning over books or hunting authorities or precedents in his practice.

Mr. Willson was truly a very remarkable man, fully conscious of his great powers of mind, yet without vanity; his manner was quiet, modest, unassuming, with an utter forgetfulness of self astonishing to all who knew him. He never spoke of himself, never vaunted his success, in fact did not seem to think of them at all, but kept the even tenor of his way, undisturbed by the congratulations of his friends, and he had many, or the malice of his enemies, and there were some petty minds who hated him for his success; they are living at this day, men who never forgave his superiority, his ability to lead and control all who came within the sphere of his influence; men to whom money had given power, and they hated the man because he would not worship the god of their idolatry. But with Mr. Willson dollars and cents were never added to balance when he weighed the character of his fellow-man. The nabob and his gold received no more of his homage than the nobody and his hoard; all things else being equal, it was rarely the case, that he did not treat with more marked courtesy the poor man. I never knew any man who made his client's cause so entirely his own; his temperament was ardent and hopeful, with a tenderness of heart, which, separated from other many characteristics of head and heart, would have been thought effeminate, he could never listen unmoved by sympathy for the sufferer to a tale of suffering and wrong. When he undertook a cause, he soon thought this was the best side of the case, nor would he continue it long until his sympathies were so much enlisted, he would become fully persuaded that his client was persecuted and more sinned against than sinning. He always went into the court confident of success, because he thought himself in the right, his interest was the same, and his defence as earnest and zealous for the man without a dollar to fee a lawyer as for the man who could give all his lawyer chose to demand. And this is the key to Mr. W.'s control of juries. They saw he was not saying only just what he was paid for, but in deep, heart-felt earnestness telling them what he believed. This, more than his eloquence, or logical reasoning, or his musical, persuasive voice, carried a jury with him, and convinced them he was always right. Then he was always in the defence, no amount of money could tempt him to prosecute

a man, no matter what his crime. He never accepted a fee for defending the rights of the widow and orphan, and quite as often in his practice gave money to his clients as he received it. Mr. Willson made an immense amount of money at the bar, yet he never accumulated a fortune. First, because he never cared for riches, had no more idea of money-saving, for the pleasure of having money, than a child; never kept a dollar in his purse if there was any one within his reach that needed it. His family were generously supplied, and had every wish gratified; his own wants were few and last thought of. There was not a house in the city where so many poor were daily fed and clothed; no man, woman or child appealed to him in vain. His family knowing this, freely gave of their abundance to the needy.

I have met sometimes in a few years past a man almost a millionaire, whose daily bread once depended upon the daily charities of T. Q. Willson. Truly he cast his bread upon the waters—was it returned to him seven fold? The answer was not given to this life. What he gave, and to whom he gave was never spoken of by him. He did not give alms with his right hand and beken the world with his left to look that it might be known and his charities be everywhere spoken of, as is the manner of some. He never built a church or endowed a college. Hence his biographer says of him, "He has left no recorded evidence of any thought, or sentiment, or opinion, however entertained; or any act, good or bad, that he ever performed, in which posterity can take any interest." How needlessly harsh and severe a judgment of the character of a man who never knowingly or wilfully injured any one!

I have given my readers one reason why Mr. Willson never became a rich man, at least how he employed a large part of his immense gains, in following the harsh statements of "A Member of the Louisville Bar," and can show you how easily the remainder was swallowed up. He tells his readers without giving the palliating or extenuating circumstances, and a quarter of a century after his death, that Thos. Q. Willson was an inebriate. Yes, he says, "he was enticed by others," yet he leaves his readers to suppose his "tarrying long at the wine," was of frequent occurrence, nor does he say why he was enticed or tempted, or by whom. I can tell him, (could, if it were proper, give him time, place and names.) It was a systematic plan of robbery, well matured, and followed up with a patience and perseverance worthy of a better cause. These men watched and waited for a time when their victim could be most easily influenced, or blinded by their wiles, and they followed him persistently, yet their labors were not crowned with success more than two or three times a year. But money was their object and they got it and were satisfied—it has proven a salvo to their consciences, and is now the comfort and stay of their old age, the musical clink of dollars has drowned the "still small voice," and though for years she cried restore! restore! she has never been heard. These are regarded as debts of honor, and were honorably discharged to the last cent. But can the world recognize as honorable the men who received it? I assert, and I know what I say to be true, Thos. Q. Willson was a temperate man; he never drank wine, except on these rare occasions; was temperate in eating; never used tobacco until about two years before his death, being advised to try it as a remedy for tooth-ache.

These rare occasions, when he yielded to the temptation presented by designing sharpers for their own profit, were the exceptions not the rule of his life, and in fact occurred so seldom that some of his friends and acquaintances never knew or heard of it; as a proof of which I give some extracts from a letter received by me from an old friend of Mr. Willson's, to whom I sent the Gazette, asking his opinion of the article by "A Member of the Louisville Bar."

"Ky, June 26th, 1864.
"Upon a perusal of the article in the Gazette relative to the character and life of our deceased friend, I find several statements in reference to him, which, if true, never came under my notice, nor did I ever hear of them before. I was often in his company at the bar and elsewhere. I never knew a lawyer who gave more attention to the cause of his client, than he did when a case of his was called in court, he was always at his post, vigilant and cheerful. I do not know of the law, acquired by reading and study, he was in no particular deficient, as a proof of which he read and heard of the Louisville Bar, which no man could have done at that day, with the powerful competition he had to encounter, unless he possessed a thorough knowledge of his profession, and which no man can possess without extensive reading, and close application. I could recall many occasions when we met, still fresh in my memory. In the summer of 1837, I was witness in the case of the Commonwealth against P. D. 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J. HAL TURNER,
Occasionally assisted in the various departments by the following gentlemen:
GEO. W. MORRIS—Department of Commerce.
ARTHUR PETER—Department of Manufactures.
Prof. J. LAWRENCE SMITH—Mining, Oil, and Applied Sciences.
ISAAC SHELBY TODD—Department of Agriculture.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY:

SATURDAY, - SEPTEMBER 1, 1886.

Our attention has been called to the fact that communications have found their way into our paper which were of a semi-political character. We endeavor to guard against any tendency on the part of this paper toward partisanship, but may have been in some instances less watchful than the occasion demanded. Hereafter we shall scrutinize communications more closely. It is true there are questions which are commercial and industrial, as well as political—such for instance as the tariff, revenue laws, President Johnson's reconstruction policy, &c., which concern the country at large, and the West and South more directly, and which it is not improper for even the commercial and agricultural editor calmly to discuss; but all strictly partisan questions should be left to the partisan press. This is our decided conviction, upon which we intend to act, and correspondents will please bear this fact in mind for the future.

Northern Education.

The Richmond Whig, in introducing to the attention of the public a series of Southern school books, prepared by the Professor of the University of Virginia, indulges in some remarks entirely pertinent at this time. A population of ten or twelve millions, owning and occupying fourteen or fifteen great States, should not be unlearned in the literature of the country. There is no adequate reason why we should look to the Northern people for our literature—none why the first lessons taught our children should be learned from the educational books of Northern writers. Still less is there either reason or propriety in this, when we consider the fact that many of these school-books are made the vehicles for the propagation of Northern ideas in politics, religion and morals—when also all historical events are narrated, considered and illustrated under sectional inspirations and biases, and when the South is uniformly dealt with as inferior and subordinate in its geographical, political and social relations to the North.

"The great Republic of letters" still exists. If Southern people cannot enter congress they can write books. There may be, and doubtless are, good, true and useful educational works from the pens of Northern writers—books not calculated for latitudes or sections, and not designed to do injustice to the South, but suspicion attaches to them all in these days of radicalism, when Northern preachers, teachers, lecturers, and writers are generally infected with the prevailing distemper.

The new works are now in the press of Richardson & Co., New York. One is a French Grammar, by Professor M. Schele De Vere; "Outlines of Latin Grammar," and "A progressive Latin Reader," by Professor Gildersleeve, and a series of mathematical text books, by Charles S. Venable. All three gentlemen are now Professors in the University of Virginia.

Fourth Street.

A marked change is apparent on Fourth street to what a few years ago characterized the business houses in that locality. The exterior as well as interior arrangements of many of them have been modernized to the highest degree of art and finish. Old and dilapidated buildings have been renovated and improved to such an extent that a stranger will scarcely be able to recognize this old locality; these great changes have caused Fourth street to be the leading as well as the fashionable thoroughfare of our city. The adornment of some of the principal business houses there located is so extended and on such a scale of beauty and magnificence as is well calculated to make it the grandest boulevard of our city, and we are not surprised, therefore, to witness every bright and genial day the promenades on each side of the elegant thoroughfare thronged by the gay, the beautiful and elite of our city.

Fourth street may now be considered the most fashionable, as it is the most beautiful, business street of our city, rivaling the gayest Parisian boulevards. Among the attractive and elegantly fitted up stores which particularly attract attention, are the far-famed "New York Store," the new retail establishment of Crumbaugh, Anderson & Hamilton, Clarke & Madden's book and stationery house, Gay's "China Palace," and various others which we cannot call to mind, but which we shall notice in detail in a future article.

The corn is now made, and the yield will be tremendous. We may not have cheap bread through our wheat crop, but we may hope for it through our abundant supply of Indian corn. It is well stated, that with us corn means not only bread and meal capable of preparation in a hundred excellent ways, but it means bacon and beef, poultry and eggs, mutton and lamb, milk and butter, fleeces and hides, lard and tallow, and many other things that are indispensable in ordinary consumption.

From our exchanges, in every direction we have the most flattering accounts of the large yield of corn, and of its excellent quality.

Cotton in Mississippi.

The Cotton Growing Convention recently held at Jackson, Miss., report that in the counties of Hinds, Madison, Carroll, Claiborne and Scott, they have received reports of only 323 planters who in 1880 employed 7,624 hands, cultivating 84,311 acres in cotton and raising 46,631 bales. These planters, the present year, employs 3,495 hands and have planted 32,222 acres in cotton. The Clarion says it is to be the public very little idea of the extent the Association are so meager as to give regretted that the statistics collected by or condition of the present crop. What the public want is facts from which they can draw their own conclusions. The plan of the Association was excellent, but the people failed to take sufficient interest in it to furnish the required information. The whole amount of reports from the six counties mentioned does not include an acre equal to one half of Hinds county, and perhaps not one-thirtieth of the cotton of the State.

NELSON COUNTY FAIR.—The next exhibition of the Nelson County Agricultural Association will be held near Bardstown on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st days of September. This association is composed of gentlemen of worth, wealth and enterprise, who will spare neither pains nor money to make the exhibition a complete success. They offer very liberal premiums.

We are pleased to learn that all things promise well for the Fair. A very large attendance is expected. The lovers of fine stock will doubtless be amply repaid. And then there will be such a flow of warm social feeling!

Preparations have been made to accommodate all who may attend, and we know that the praise of Nelson hospitality will be on every lip.

The Fall Opening.

The inactivity which characterized the months of June and July and the early part of the present month is being succeeded by a more active movement "all along the line." Numerous buyers are here from Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, who have never bought in this market before, and others who are here for the first time since the war. Though generally requiring time, they are buying much more largely than the average bills purchased by the Kentucky and Tennessee trade, and will swell the aggregate sales considerably beyond last year's figures.

Middle Tennessee, North Alabama, and North Georgia, are again suffering terribly from the drouth, and will discontinue the more sanguine calculations based upon their trade this fall, while Kentucky and West Tennessee will, from present appearances, meet the most hopeful views predicated upon them.

Altogether the prospect for a considerable increase over last year's business is good, and had it not been for the drouth in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, we should have had the pleasure of recording the most prosperous year in the history of the jobbing trade of the city, by at least one hundred per cent.

At this moment, when the laying down of the electric cable between England and America has been brought to a successful termination, the following statistics concerning the depth of water in the various seas will prove interesting. The seas have in general no great depth in the neighborhood of the Continents, for instance, the Baltic between the coast of Germany and Sweden is only 120 feet deep, and the Adriatic between Venice and Trieste, 130.

The greatest depth of the English Channel between England and France does not exceed 300 feet, whilst on the south-west coast, of Ireland it measures no more than 2,000 feet. The seas in the south of Europe are much deeper than those in the interior. In the middle of the Straits of Gibraltar the greatest depth is about 1,000 feet, but a little further to the east the depth is that of 3,000 feet. The Mediterranean, near the Coast of Spain, has about 6,000.

At 250 miles south of Nantucket the bottom can not be found after 7,800 feet depth of sounding. The South Seas are the deepest; to the west of the Cape of Good Hope the soundings give 16,000 feet, and to the west of St. Helena, 27,000 feet. Dr Young estimates the mean depth of the Pacific at about 20,000 feet, and that of the Atlantic about 25,000.

FAIRS FOR 1886.

STATE AND DISTRICT.

Illinois Implement Trial—Mattoon	Sept. 4
Vermont—Brattleboro	Sept. 4
New England—Bridgewater	Sept. 4
Amer. Pomological Society—St. Louis	Sept. 10-15
California—Sacramento	Sept. 10-15
Central Iowa—Des Moines	Sept. 11-13
New York—Saratoga Springs	Sept. 11-13
Wis. Agr. and Mech. Ass'n—Milwaukee	Sept. 11-14
Central Michigan—Lansing	Sept. 12-14
Michigan—Ann Arbor	Sept. 18-21
Iowa—Burlington	Sept. 18-21
New Hampshire—Nashua	Sept. 18-20
Upper Canada—Toronto	Sept. 24-28
Illinois—Chicago	Sept. 21-29
Ohio—Dayton	Sept. 23-28
Pennsylvania—Easton	Sept. 23-28
Wisconsin—Janesville	Sept. 23-28
St. Louis Association—St. Louis	Oct. 1-6
Indiana—Indianapolis	Oct. 1-7
Kentucky—Paris	Oct. 2-7
Kansas—Lawrence	Oct. 2-7
National Horse Fair—Kalamazoo	Oct. 2-9
Minnesota—St. Paul	Oct. 2-9
Minnesota—St. Paul	Oct. 2-9
Oregon—Salem	Oct. 17-20
Louisiana—New Orleans	Nov. 20-23

COUNTY FAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Bourbon—Paris	Sept. 4-6
Boyle—Boyle	Sept. 4-6
Madison—Madison	Sept. 4-6
Warren—Bowling Green	Sept. 11-14
Harrison—Cynthiana	Sept. 18-21
Nelson—Bardstown	Sept. 18-21
Woodford—Versailles	Sept. 19-21
Daviess—Owensboro	Sept. 19-21
Boone—Florence	Oct. 2-7
Lafayette—Lexington	Oct. 2-7
Washington—Springfield	Oct. 2-7

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.—This establishment re-opens to-night, under the management of that popular gentleman and intelligent theatrical director, F. L. Keller, with a new stock company, and various new attractions.

The energy and liberality displayed by the management will be duly appreciated by our business community.

Preparations for Trade.

Already our merchants are beginning to receive their fall supplies, and are actively preparing for the coming campaign. The general impression prevails that Louisville will be able to accommodate the large trade from the West and South, and to furnish all the staple articles, in dry goods, as well as fancy goods, hats, caps, shoes, hardware and millinery goods, at prices that will secure the trade to this point. Our merchants have determined, however small their margin of profits, to accommodate the trade. With this spirit, and the abundant capital of our merchants and manufacturers, there is, as the Democrat truly remarks, no good reason the Southern trade should go beyond our city.

THIRTIETH REPORT OF THE OHIO POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY: Embracing Report of the Ad Interim Committee on Vineyards at Sandusky and the Islands; Visits to Pittsburgh, West Wayne and Albion; the Ohio State Fair and Sandusky Grape Show; together with Transactions at the Annual Meeting in Cincinnati, in Dec. 6, 7, 8, 1885. 1886.

The Ohio Pomological Society contains among its members some distinguished and enthusiastic pomologists, and as it might be expected, the reports issued by it are interesting and valuable. The full title page given above shows what the thirtieth report contains. No horticulturist can look over its pages without being interested and instructed. We are glad to learn that it is expected that in future years, the annual report will be issued immediately after the Winter meeting. The value of such reports is much enhanced by promptness in issuing them. The President of the Society is Dr. J. A. Warder, Cincinnati; the Secretary and Treasurer, M. B. Bateman, Painsville.

The following is a list of Confederate soldiers who died at the hospitals in Bardstown, Ky., during the year 1862. It may be of interest, to some of our Southern readers:

John Alfred, co. F, 3d Florida, C. S. A.
S. P. Kendall, co. G, 5th Tennessee, C. S. A.
I. R. Jean, co. B, 4th Tennessee, C. S. A.
J. R. Coker, co. G, 37th Mississippi, C. S. A.
Thomas Carline, co. G, 34th Tennessee, C. S. A.
S. W. Butland, co. I, 45th Alabama, C. S. A.
J. L. Keaton, co. D, 25th Alabama.
Joseph Tails, co. F, 2d Alabama.
Wm. Menage, co. D, 25th Alabama.
John W. Keelham, co.—5th Georgia.
A. P. Anderson, co. K, Mississippi.
Michael Bonch, co. A, 33d Tennessee.
Robert Carlton, co. A, 34th Alabama.
J. H. Avant, co. E, 3th Alabama.
Thomas Bartel, co. H, 1st South Carolina.
Thos. R. Cain, co.—28th Alabama.
J. H. Toulon, co. I, 3d Alabama.
Chas. Alverson, co. K, 17th Tennessee.
R. W. Bradlock, co. G, 34th Florida.
James Sporel, co.—1st Georgia.
H. G. Cargel, co. G, 41st Mississippi.
Michael Fowler, co. H, 17th Tennessee.
S. W. Burke, co. E, 17th Mississippi.
S. B. Ray, co. K, 2d Arkansas.
John Fisher, co. C, 3d Florida.
Chas. Lewis, co. G, 3d Alabama.
Moses Hart, co. P, 17th Alabama.
W. B. Bailey, co. G, 41st Mississippi.
Walker, sergeant, co. A, 2d Florida.
John A. Bailey, co. E, 25th Alabama.

Thanks to R. B. Evans, Secretary of the Barren County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, for a card of invitation to the Fair which is to be held at Glasgow from the 11th to the 14th of September.

Thanks to E. L. Davison, Esq., for tickets to the Washington County Agricultural Fair, to be held at Springfield, commencing on October 2d, and continuing four days.

The premium list is quite liberal, and we anticipate a fine show of stock from Washington, Marion, Boyle, and adjacent counties.

A wise girl would win a lover by practicing those virtues which secure admiration, when personal charms have failed.

A. M'BRIDE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
Hardware & Cutlery
OIL & MINING IMPLEMENTS.
MANUFACTURER OF
Planes & Mechanics' Tools,
No. 75 Third Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business Notices.

HAYNES, NEEL & Co.

In our walk through the city yesterday, we stepped into the large and elegant Wholesale Notion and Fancy Goods House of Messrs. Haynes, Neel & Co., 241 Main street. They have now in store, and for sale, a very large assortment of goods in their line. Their fall stock is now complete in every particular, embracing everything usually kept in a Wholesale Notion and Fancy Goods House. Their goods have been selected with great care, in the Eastern market, and they are satisfied that they can meet the wants of all country merchants who will favor them with a call. They have just received a large assortment of Ward's celebrated paper collars, which they offer to the trade at Manufacturer's prices.

We are requested to call the attention of tanners and capitalists to the sale of the Marietta Steam Tannery at auction, which will be found in to-day's paper.

ANDERSON, McCAMPBELL & Co.—This establishment, one of the largest wholesale concerns in the Western country, is now receiving an immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods, embracing a great variety and complete assortment. The assortment of cloths and cassimeres is exceedingly attractive, and very large, as is also their stock of prints and every other species of dry and fancy goods, not the least among which is an immense quantity of white goods, such as laces, embroideries, &c. In addition to the large assortments of the various kinds of goods we have mentioned, they have upon their shelves and counters an endless and infinite variety and number of articles which are classed under the head of notions. We know of few houses more completely stocked with attractive and desirable goods.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.—Since the change in proprietors, this hotel is gaining favor with the traveling public. It has been renovated, repaired and painted throughout, and is now one of the nicest, cleanest, and best kept houses in the city.

The Knob Creek Petroleum Company will resume operations next week at their old well in Perry township, Harrison county, Indiana.

New Advertisements.

DRY GOODS!

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS!

OUR TERMS ARE CASH.
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
No. 70 Sixth Street.

THE EIGHTH EXHIBITION
OF THE
KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
Will be held on the Fair Grounds of the
BOURBON COUNTY SOCIETY,
NEAR PARIS, KY.,
On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and
Friday, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of
October, 1886.

MARIETTA STEAM TANNERY
FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

WE will sell at auction, in Marietta, Monday, 15th October next, the Marietta Steam Tannery. It lies on the railroad to Atlanta, thirteen acres of land; abundance of pure water, and a bold spring in a beautiful grove; 160 vats, boiler, and engine stock and machinery, and twelve-horse engine nearly complete; foundations and parts of the walls of the burnt buildings good; sufficient brick and seasoned lumber to re-erect the buildings. Inspect the property and secure one of the best investments in Georgia. Bark can be had for \$1 per cord, or even less.

Terms—Half cash, balance in 12 months.
R. T. BURMBY
W. J. RUSSELL.

NOTICE
TO
GAS CONSUMERS

LEON S. MILLER & CO.
HAVE FOR SALE A GAS BURNER AND REGULATOR, with which they guarantee to save in all cases from 15 to 25 per cent. of gas over any other burner now in use. Persons wishing to procure the burner can do so by leaving their orders at their office, at Charles Miller & Co.'s Coal Office, No. 62, West side of Fourth street, three doors below Main.

REFERENCES.—Ormsby House, Planter's Hotel, Walker's Exchange, St. Nicholas and Delmonico.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have used the Gas Burner and Regulator sold by L. S. Miller & Co., and find that they will save as much, and even more, than they guarantee them to do, and do cordially recommend them to all consumers of Gas.

HYNES HOUSE,
BARDSTOWN, KY.
F. G. MURPHY, Agt.,
PROPRIETOR.
Ang. 25—1m.

Millinery Goods.

WHOLESALE
MILLINERY GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
AND VARIETIES.

We take pleasure in advising you of our preparations for the coming season, and of our intention not only to display as large a stock as we usually have done, but to make all the other various additions that experience teaches us to be necessary to make a complete assortment. Within the last two weeks we have received some heavy

shipments of Ribbons, and before the 1st of September we will have a full line of heavy Oil-Boiled Ribbons of our own importation, direct from Europe. Every piece will bear our own brand, and measure twelve yards without any exception. We are also receiving a complete line of Bonnet Materials to match the Ribbons, as well as all the other specials on a milliner's catalogue.

We have made arrangements with the leading importers and manufacturers of Dress Trimmings to send us samples in advance and allow us the earliest selections on arrival.

We advised you last spring that we had previously considered it sufficient to compete with any wholesale millinery house OUT of New York, but on reaching

that, we saw it took but a short step to plant our standard beside any house in the Empire City. We planted it there, and know we can maintain it for the following reasons:

1st, Because there is not a Jobbing House in New York that can buy any cheaper than ourselves, and to be their equal in securing bargains and specialties, we have secured the undivided attention of an experienced New York buyer.

2nd, Because the difference between their expenses and ours would more than pay express charges on our goods between there and here.

3rd, Because of the well-understood fact that all the New York Jobbers expect to make a certain amount of bad debts every season—and the scattered and far distant localities of their customers render this unavoidable.

4th, Consequently they are obliged to add these anticipated losses to the cost of their goods, and make all responsible customers pay their part.

We repeat, therefore, that we are able to duplicate Eastern bills at Eastern rates, and any responsible milliner or merchant who finds it inconvenient to

leave home and choose to send us their orders, can rest assured that we will not only charge the goods at Eastern rates, but they can depend on our selections, besides we will allow them the privilege of immediately returning.

Very respectfully,
BAIRD BROS.

P. S.—As we can go into either cellar or garret and trace the majority of bad stock in straw goods to too careless purchases, we intend buying cautiously in that line till about the 10th of September, when the season's styles are generally established. Our stock in everything else will be complete by the 1st of September, and we will have a sufficient supply of Straw Goods for all demands.

Very respectfully,
BAIRD BROS.

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BAIRD BROS.

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BAIRD BROS.

Very respectfully,
BAIRD BROS.

Very respectfully,
BAIRD BROS.

Very respectfully,
BAIRD BROS.

Miscellaneous.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

ASHLAND
and
TRANSYLVANIA,
WITH 450 acres of ELEGANT GROUNDS, and a large number of buildings, the sites of the various Colleges.

Endowment \$100,000. Real Estate \$200,000.
A CORPS OF 20 INSTRUCTORS.
Now in operation:

- COLLEGE OF ARTS—R. Graham, A. M., Presiding Officer.
- AGRICULTURAL and MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF KY.—John Aug. Williams, A. M., Presiding Officer.
- COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE—R. M. Hagan, A. M., Presiding Officer.
- COLLEGE OF LAW—M. C. Johnson, LL. D., Presiding Officer.
- COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS SCHOOL.

Tuition and Janitor's Fees \$15 per annum. Boarding from \$3.50 to \$5 per week.
Sessions in all the Colleges begin 1st of October.
For Catalogues or further information address,
Ang. 25—1m. I. B. EOWMAN, Agent,
Lexington, Ky.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Six Miles from Frankfort, Ky.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence September 10, 1886, to continue forty (40) weeks, without intermission. The Superintendent takes pride in referring to the patrons and pupils of the School for evidence of its efficiency as an educational institution.

TERMS.—For tuition, boarding, fuel, lights and washing, \$175.00 per semi-annual session—starting in advance. No EXTRA.
Address COL. R. T. P. ALLEN,
Farmville, P. O.,
Franklin Co. Ky.
Ang. 1—2m.

WARD'S
DERBY
PAPER COLLARS
"SOMETHING NEW"
TO BE HAD EVERYWHERE
MANF'Y 387 B'WAY, N. Y.

HAYNES, NEEL & CO.,
No. 241 Main Street,
Wholesale Agents for LOUISVILLE, Ky:
August 25—3m.

THE BEST PIANOS

ARE MADE BY

Steinway & Sons,
Chickering & Sons,
Erns & Gabler, and
Kurtzman & Hinze.
Schools, Teachers and the Trade supplied at lowest Eastern prices, by
Southwestern Agent for above celebrated manufacturers—**70 Main Street, bet. Second and Third.**

THE BEST ORGANS
ARE MADE BY
S. D. & H. W. SMITH.

Dealers supplied at lowest Factory prices, at their Wholesale Southern Depot.
D. P. FAULDS,
70 Main St., bet. Second and Third.

Musical Instruments,
STRINGS, &c., at wholesale, at lowest Eastern prices.
D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main St.
Importer of Musical Goods, and publisher of Music.
Feb. 10—1f

BOLTING CLOTHS!

Warranted Genuine

DU FOUR Anchor Brand. All Nos. from 000 to 13. A large stock always on hand, which, as freightage on this article is next to nothing, we are enabled to sell

At Eastern Prices.
H. W. WILKES,
Main St., near Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
June 30—1f

J. S. LITGOW,
VINCENT COX,
J. S. Lithgow & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
STOVES,
Castings, Tin, Copper and
SHEET IRON WARE.

And Importers and Dealers in
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire,
BLACK TIN,

TINNERS' MACHINES
Hand Tools, &c.

85 & 87 orth-West corner Third and Main Streets.
Always in stock the most complete assortment of

Manufactured Tin Ware,
AND
House Furnishing

GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THE WEST.

OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE HOTEL,
N. W. COR. SIXTH AND MAIN STREETS,
Louisville, Ky.
August 25—1f.

Commercial Department.

MONEY AND THE MARKETS.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday Evening, August 31, 1896.
Money matters during the week past have worked with more closeness than for some time. Banks have extended accommodations only to regular customers, and to them very sparingly; many refusing to discount paper unless New York exchange would be accepted in payment. Rates remain at 10 to 15 per cent. per annum. In the open market \$2 to 15 per cent. is charged.

Owing to the advance of Government securities in Europe, 5-20s and the first series of 7-30s (which are now being converted into 5-20s), have advanced materially. The difference in price between the new 5-20s and old induce many to sell the old and reinvest in the new; consequently the offerings are much larger than usual. The bull clique succeeded in sustaining the gold market in the early part of the week, but seem to have been unable to keep up their "corner," as the rate of interest for cash gold is much less than it was the first of the week, when one per cent. a day was paid for carrying "shorts." The offerings in our market have been large, the supply in the market having been augmented by the receipts of gold from the South shipped here for the purchase of goods. The fluctuations of the New York market have been followed closely, dealers making a margin of 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. between their bids and New York quotations. Selling rates are only nominal, as there is no demand in this market for gold, and brokers buy only for shipment. Silver has been offered pretty freely, and rates for halves and quarters 10 per cent. under gold; for dimes and half-dimes 13 per cent. under gold. Dollars are bought at gold rates. Exchange has ranged during the week from par to 1/2 per cent. discount, and was hard to sell at the inside figure on Monday and Tuesday.

Local stocks are in fair request, but with no change in quotations.

There is but little Southern money offering. Quotations of the leading banks are unchanged. We give the following quotations:

Commercial matters during the past week have assumed a more encouraging aspect than has characterized the general market for some time past. The exception of Louisville from Chicago, except in a few isolated cases, while Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago have been severely scourged by the epidemic, has contributed somewhat to the briskness of trade, as merchants from the interior have not been deterred from visiting the city and making their purchases in person. As the season advances, action in regard to the cotton becomes more reliable, and the additional rural districts to purchase largely, because daily more satisfactory to both city and country merchants, and short time accommodations are more readily obtained.

Cotton has touched a lower figure in New York, during the week, than has been known for a long time past, and this decline is, doubtless, in a great measure attributable to the improved trend of Southern action in regard to the crop. Contingencies may, however, arise before the crop is secured, affecting it unfavorably, and estimates may still be regarded as premature. The present flattering prospects are, however, exciting a decided influence upon trade, and merchants are already in the market to purchase largely, predicated payments upon cotton. It is unfortunate for the South, at this juncture of her affairs, that during the past four years the credit system in commercial affairs has been changed for the cash system. The old-fashioned long paper cannot be taken now for the simple reason that it cannot be used, and this fact is producing some embarrassing results to the trade. It is believed, however, that they will only be temporary, and that arrangements will be effected by which our Southern customers will be able to obtain full supplies of goods.

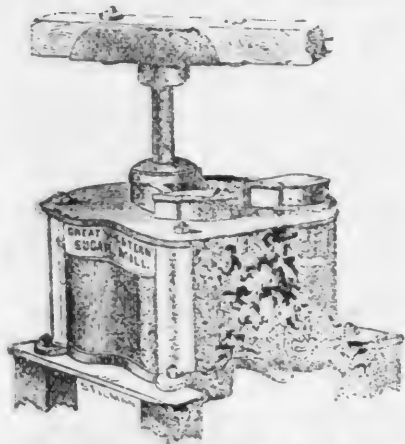
There has been a moderately active trade in groceries during the week and prices have undergone no change of importance. Hard Standard Sugars are selling at 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2, and Coffee ranges from 25 for fair to 30c for strictly choice Rio in jobbing lots. Flour has advanced and is held at 17 1/2 @ 17 3/4 for prime Western Reserve and Hamburg.

Cotton yarns are firm at quotations, with an improved demand. We have no change to note in fish—the market is steady. Flaxseed is firm and in good request at \$2.60.

There is but limited inquiry for Cotton and the market is flat—stock in the market is light, and generally held above present values of buyers. The market is fairly supplied with potatoes. Dealers are paying from \$1 to 1 25 per bushel of 2 1/2 bushels, and \$1.50 in good shipping order. There is an abundance of inferior fruit in the market, and prices are nominal and irregular. Choice fruit is scarce and in good demand. The market for bale and bagging has been active during the week, with both a speculative and consumptive demand. Sales of India have been made at 40c and Kentucky bagging at 35 1/2 @ 36. Rape ranges from 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2. The prospect of a large yield of cotton creates the impression that stocks will not be equivalent to the demand and that prices will go above present quotations. The four market has been active during the week and dealers have had all they could do to supply the local and shipping demand, and prices are without notable change, but the tendency is to higher rates. Hay is coming in freely and is selling from wagons at \$13 1/2 to \$14. There is only a limited inquiry for pressed hay, which is selling from store at \$17 1/2 @ \$18. Hemp is entirely nominal, manufacturers are drawing their principal supplies from Boston. There is no quotable change in Leather, Iron or Nails. Tin plate and Tinners' stock is in good request, particularly roofing tin, and prices are steady and firm. We have no change to note in Seeds except Timothy, which is lower. We quote from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per bushel. The market for whiskey has been active during the week, and the demand has been above the ability of the dealers. We quote raw firm at \$2.25 per gal.

BRONZES.
Shaker 1 doz \$1.25 @ 1.50
Lionette 1 doz \$1.25 @ 1.50
Common 2 doz \$1.00 @ 1.25
Bronze oval 1 doz \$1.50 @ 1.75
CANDLES.
Star 13 oz 1 doz \$1.25 @ 1.50
12 oz 1 doz \$1.25 @ 1.50
Admiral 1 doz \$1.25 @ 1.50
Tallow 1 doz \$1.25 @ 1.50
CANDIES.
Assorted 1 doz \$1.25 @ 1.50
Fancy 1 doz \$1.25 @ 1.50
CHEESE.
W Reserve 1 doz \$1.25 @ 1.50
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N Y Dairy 1 doz \$1.25 @ 1.50
Pine Apple 1 doz \$1.25 @ 1.50
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Barrel 1 doz \$1.25 @ 1.50
COFFEE.
Rio 1 doz \$1.25 @ 1.50
Laguira 1 doz \$1.25 @ 1.50
Java 1 doz \$1.25 @ 1.50
CORDAGE.
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WHOLESALE GROCERS.

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500 bags Coffee,
200 bbls. Refined Sugars,
50 bbls. N. O. Sugar,
1000 bbls. Flour, all grades,
500 pkgs. Mackerel, bbls., half bbls. and
kils.
200 boxes Star Candles,
100 " Mould "
50 kegs Shot,
500 kegs Nails,
20 bags Rice,
20 bbls. N. O. Molasses,
Syrup in kegs, half bbls. and bbls.
600 cases Canned Fruit,
100 bbls. Whisky, also French Brandy,
Champagne, Port, Madeira, &c. and Sherry
Wine, and a full assortment of groceries. Man-
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April 24-4f
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NO. 73 THIRD STREET,
EAST SIDE, BET. MAIN AND MARKET,
Louisville, Ky.
June 23-2m

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

THE undersigned is prepared to make Surveys
of Oil and Mineral lands. Reports of Chem-
ical Analyses will be included in the Geological
Reports when minerals or other substances are
found, that are to be made and advice on
matters of Science given, for which the
charges will be moderate.
C. W. WRIGHT, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry in the Kentucky
School of Medicine, corner 5th and Green sts.
Feb. 3-4f

Foundries.

JULIUS BARBAROUX,
MANUFACTURER OF
STEAMBOAT, STATIONARY AND
PORTABLE**STEAM ENGINES,**
BOILERS, SHEET-IRON,

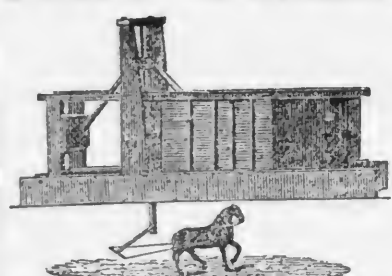
Brass and Copper Work, CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS, Sorghum Sugar Mills,
Mill Machinery, Cast and Wrought
Iron Screw Pipes, Force & Lift Pumps
of various kinds.

Hydraulic Presses & Machinery
FOR MANUFACTURING TOBACCO.

Tobacco Screws and Presses.

Cast and Wrought Iron Railing and
Verandahs.

CRAIG'S
EXCELSIOR COTTON AND
HAY PRESS.



Patented May 7, 1861, and July 4, 18 65

Premium taken at the Kentucky State
Agricultural Fair, 1865.

This Press consists of but few parts, all simple
and substantial.

One mule (or horse) and five hands can press from 50
to 60 bales, weighing 500 lbs each, in one day of 10 hours;
the bales, when finished, being 24 inches square and 4
feet long, or can be made, if desired, 20 inches square and
4 feet long; thus avoiding the necessity of compressing
them again for the ship, and saving at least one-half the
baling and roping, besides a great saving in freight and
handling.

The Press, complete, (frame of the best white oak and
well painted), will be furnished at my Factory for \$900,
or delivered on board Boat, or at Railroad Depot, for \$925.
When the purchaser prefers, a complete set of iron, with
drawings in detail, so that any carpenter can get out the
timber and put up the Press, will be furnished for \$450,
including the right to use, delivered on boat, or at Rail-
road Depot. The Press, complete, weighs 8000 lbs; the
iron only 1800 lbs.

**Oil Well Tools and Ma-
chinery.**

Special attention given to the manufacture of

Engines, Boring Tools,

AND OTHER MACHINERY

USED IN BORING FOR OIL & SALT.

A full stock of the best description of Tools always on
hand, such as

Centre Bits, Reamers, Jars, Joints, Tem-
perScrews, RopeSockets, Sand Pumps,
Rope Sheaves, Beam Plates, &c., &c.

Orders for any of the above articles, accompanied by
the money, promptly attended to.

Corner Floyd and Washington Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WASHINGTON
FOUNDRY.

Corner Ninth and Main Streets,

DAVIES & CO.

Manufacturers of

Marine, Stationary and Portable

ENGINES.**OIL WELL,**

Tobacco, Grist & Saw Mill

MACHINERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Boiler, Sheet-Iron, Copper
and Brass Work.

JOR. W. MORRILL. GEO. WASHINGTON.
J. W. Morrill & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

J. T. SMITH & CO.,

No. 220 Main Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SADDLERY,

Harness,

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

TRUNKS,

Bags and Valises.

Feb. 3-4f

BRADSHAW & BRO.,
ARCHITECTS,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
CORNER OF BULLITT AND MAIN
STREETS, OVER THE
CITIZEN'S BANK,
Louisville, Ky.
July 23-4f.

Sewing Machines.

SINGER'S

New Improved Family

SEWING MACHINES,

Simple,

Noiseless,

Perfect.

MAKES A STITCH ALIKE ON
BOTH SIDES.

Is so simple that a CHILD can learn to use
them by simply referring to the printed instruc-
tions, which are sent with EVERY MACHINE.

EVERY MACHINE
WARRANTED.

Hemming,
Tucking,
Quilting,
Braiding,
Cording,
Felling,
Stitching,

&c., on these Machines—done to PERFECTION.

They are the Best in the
World.

OUR MANUFACTURING MACHINES

NO. 3, FOR CARRIAGE MANUFACTURES,
No. 2, ("Imperial") for Boot and Shoe Makers,
No. 2, for Tailors, &c.,

are to well known to require any especial no-
tice.

Address

W. H. GOLDBERMAN & CO.,
Agents for the Singer Manufacturing Co.,
NO. 7, MASONIC TEMPLE,
March 10.—6m. Louisville, Ky.

Miscellaneous.**H. W. WILKES,**

131 Main Street, near Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Woolen Mill Supplies,
Cotton Mill Supplies,
Rubber Belting,
Leather Belting,
Belting Cloth,
Machine Cards,
Carding Machines,
Cotton Gins,
Cotton Warps,
Wove Wire Screen,
Cordage and Rope,
Gum Hose and Packing,
Sheet Metals and Wires,
Lace Leather and Rivets,
Buhr Mill Stones,
Turbine Water Wheels,
Fan Mill Materials,

With almost all other articles
necessary for

Mills, Foundries, Factories,
Railroads, Oil-Well, etc.

Send for a Catalogue.
April 7-7m

U. B. EVARTS & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FRENCH & AMERICAN

WINDOW GLASS,

Paints,

AND

PAINTER'S MATERIALS,

LINSEED OIL,

Benzine, Varnishes

OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,

Carbon, Lard & Lubricating

OILS,

Lamps & Trimmings,

LANTERNS, CHANDELIERS, &c.

Main bet. Fourth and Fifth Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Feb. 3-4f

Millinery.

L. & G. BRONNER & CO.,

171 Main St., bet. 5th & 6th,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Silks,

Ribbons,

Flowers,

Feathers,

Laces,

Hats,

Straw-

Goods,

Trimmings,

Pattern-

Bonnets,

Head-Nets,

Fancy Goods,

AND

White Goods.

Milliners and Merchants

FROM THE SOUTH,

Buying in Louisville, will have no occasion to look far-
ther for a stock adapted to their trade, as one of the firms
in New York is always

FIRST IN THE MARKET,

And we are supplied DIRECT from Importers and
manufacturers.

89 Franklin, New York.
2 Franklin Block, Syracuse,
49 Genesee St., Syracuse.

171

MILLINERY GOODS!

WHOLESALE.

CANNON & BYERS,

MAIN STREET.

Between Fifth and Sixth.

JOBBERS OF

MILLINERY

AND

DRESS-MAKERS' SUPPLIES

Having a resident buyer in New York, are constantly
supplied with every novelty in their line, as it appears
in that market.

They fill orders promptly and carefully, and buy what
they do not have in their own stock.
Louisville, Nov. 25-4f

Educational.

BETHLEHEM

ACADEMY.

Near Elizabethtown, Kentucky.

THIS Institution so long and so favorably known,
closed its scholastic term on the 15th June last, and
will again resume classes on the

FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

The government is mild and parental, and every means
is taken to promote the health, happiness and improve-
ment of the pupils. The Institution is chartered, and
the course of instruction embraces all the branches of a
complete polite Education.

—TERMS—
Lower Branches, per session.....\$70 00
Higher Branches, French and Spanish Languages,
Drawing, Painting, each per session..... 5 00
Italian Painting..... 8 00
Music on Guitar..... 15 00
Music on Piano..... 20 00
Medical attendance, per session..... 3 00
Board during vacation, per week..... 3 00

Those who arrive by the train, will find a conveyance
in Elizabethtown to unite with the cars, at the begin-
ning and close of each session, and at other times when
requested, to convey the young ladies and their luggage
to the Institution.
If further information is requisite, address the Super-
intendence of Bethlehem Academy, Elizabethtown, Ky.
A reply will find it to their advantage to enter early in
the session, though they will be received at any time
during the year. Aug. 4-1m.

Drugs and Medicines.

THOS. E. WILSON. AUTHUR PETER.
W. H. DILLINGHAM.

ESTABLISHED IN 1817.

WILSON, PETER
& CO.,

(Successors to Wilson, Starbird & Smith.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

And Importers of Foreign

Drugs and Chemicals

And Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Window-Glass and Glass-
Ware, Tobacco, Snuff, Perfumery,
&c., &c., &c.

167 Main street, Corner of Fifth

Also Proprietors of the

LOUISVILLE

Chemical Works,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We have removed our business to our own house on
the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, (near our
old stand,) where we are now prepared to execute the
orders of our friends with facilities for the accurate and
prompt dispatch of business, such as to house in the
West can surpass. We have also removed the

Louisville Chemical Works,
NO. 28, 29, and 30 FIFTH STREET,

Between Main and Water, in the rear of our Store.

We have introduced here entirely new, complete and
expensive apparatus and machinery for the manufacture
of

Pure Powders, Fine Chemicals, Ethers,
Acids, Solid and Fluid Extracts,
and all

Pharmaceutical Preparations
of Standard Strength.

In all our preparations our guide shall be the code of
the United States Pharmacopoeia. This addition of Chem-
ical manufacturing to our business as Wholesale Drug-
gists enables us to meet the lowest Eastern prices for all
articles of equal strength and purity, and, making our-
selves these Powders and Preparations, we know and are
directly responsible for their quality and standard
strength.

A complete list of all our products sent by mail upon
application to us. Especial quotations also made to all
Druggists and Physicians.

We are Agents in the States of Kentucky and Tennes-
see for J. H. Nichols & Co.'s Chemicals.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We are the only Agents in this State of George Tiesman
& Co., of New York, whose instruments are so well
known in this country and in Europe for their excellence
and fine finish. We keep a large assortment of their in-
struments, which we will sell at the lowest rates.

We are also Wholesale Agents for

Dr. John Bull's Medicines

And the Genuine
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

All of which we offer at minimum prices.
Feb. 10-4f

J. S. MORRIS & SONS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS

AND

Fancy Goods,

154 MAIN STREET,

Between Fourth & Fifth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Henry Chambers & Co.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

219 MAIN STREET,

Opposite Louisville Hotel,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

R. A. ROBINSON. CHAS. H. PETTET.
W. WALLACK POWERS. WM. A. ROBINSON.

R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

No. 515 Main Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

EDWIN MORRIS & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

No. 197 West Main St.,
(OLD NO. 523.)
BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH.
LOUISVILLE KY.

Miscellaneous.

SCOTT, DAVISON

& CO.,

Manufacturers

AND JOBBERS

OF

FINE

CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

Corner Sixth & Main sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufactory 317 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Dec. 9-1y.

REMOVAL!**KAHN & WOLF,**

WHOLESALE DEALERS

AND

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Ready-Made

CLOTHING,

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

UNIVERSAL DEMAND!

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLIX ELIPTIC

OR DOUBLE SPRING

SKIRTS!

THEY will not lend or break like the Single Springs, but will ever preserve their perfect and beautiful shape, where three or four ordinary skirts are thrown aside as useless. They combine comfort, durability and economy, with that elegance of shape which has made the "DUPLIX ELIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT

Of the Fashionable World

At Wholesale by the Leading Jobbers of this City.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CAREY,
Sole owners of the Patent and exclusive Manufacturers.
Warerooms and Office No. 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Trade streets, New York.

REMOVAL.

DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO'S
CARPET HOUSE,

THE CARPET HOUSE of Duvall, Ketchum & Co., has been removed from No. 81 Fourth Street, to

The Carpet Warehouse

Established by our Senior in 1843, at No. 72 West Main, between 2d and 3d Streets, which has been re-located and arranged in the most elegant style, with all the modern improvements that taste could suggest, and every facility to accommodate the rapidly increasing trade of our city and surrounding country. We invite our old customers in the country and city, and the public generally, to examine our varied stock, which will be found complete in every department, embracing in great variety:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Curtain Materials,
Cornices, Bands,
Shades and Hollands,
Plushes,
Moquet,
Ferry Cloths,
Mosquito Bars, &c., &c.,

And every article in the Upholstery line, with a full assortment of STAMMATT, HOTEL and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, with a complete stock of RAIL PASSENGER AND SLEEPING-CAR FURNISHING, which will be made and finished to order.

By importing Carpets and other goods embraced in our stock DIRECT FROM EUROPE, we are prepared to meet any competition in our line, EAST or WEST; and with the determination to use our best endeavors to give entire satisfaction to our patrons, we ask for a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to us for the last twenty-three years in our old location, to which we have just removed. We have in our employ experienced Upholsterers, which enable us to make and lay carpets, oil cloths and curtains at short notice, in the best style.

DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO.,
July 21-24 72 Main, bet. 2d and 3d.

ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS.

MULDOON, BULLETT & CO.
Marble Works and Studio, in Carrara, Italy.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
Mon. Chas. Bullett, Sculptor,
(Late of the Academy of Fine Arts, Paris.)

STATUES,
MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
Tablets, Vaults, Tiles, Vases, Mantels,
&c., &c.,

Executed from the best Designs and choice Italian Marble. Also,

GRANITE WORK
Of every description.

OFFICE 311 GREEN STREET,
Between Third and Fourth,
Louisville, Ky.

Office and Warerooms in St. Louis, on Olive, between 11th and 12th streets.
Orders received at either point promptly attended to.
May 19-3m

Female Goats.
HALF BLOOD CASHMERE and Common,
for sale at fair prices. Apply at this office.
June 9-4f

Miscellaneous.

CLIPPER
WASHING MACHINE,



THE BEST
IN THE WORLD.

THE only Machine that will do an entire family washing without any hand rubbing. Cheap, portable, easily cleaned, and not liable to get out of order.

Every Family should have one.

Manufactured by

PITKIN, WIARD & Co.

Brown's Corn Planter

Will plant and cover in check rows from 15 to 20 acres per day.
PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
General Agents.

STAFFORD'S CULTIVATOR,
Or SULKY CORN PLOW.

This Implement is indispensable to the farmer.
PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
Sole Agents for Ky.

BUCKEYE
REAPER and MOWER,
PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
Sole Agents for Ky.

In addition to the above, we have a large stock of the most approved Machines and implements, among which are

Threshers and Separators,
Corn Shellers & Cutting Boxes.
Portable Drag Saws,
Avery's Cast Plows,
Indianapolis and other Steel Plows,
Cast Steel Plows, Smith's Patent.

WHEELER'S
PATENT WATER DRAWERS
CHAIN PUMPS,
Spades, Forks, Hoes, &c., &c.
WHITE SAND, LIME, HYDRAULIC CEMENT
AND PLASTER,
By the single barrel, or in large quantities, at LOWEST PRICES.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Growth of 1865, in bulk, or neatly put up in papers.

Clover Seed,
Timothy Seed,
Blue Grass Seed,
Orchard Grass Seed,
Red Top or Herds Grass Seed
Hungarian Seed,
Millet Seed,
Hemp Seed.

Pitkin, Wiard & Co.,
Feb. 10-y
LOUISVILLE, KY.

NAUTS,

REAMER,
& OWENS,

DEALERS IN
IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c.

NO. 247, MAIN STREET,
(Between Sixth and Seventh.)
LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. WYATT,
UNDERTAKER,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH & JEFFERSON STS.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Terms Cash.
PYNE, HACKETT & CO.
May 19-6m

Boots and Shoes.

Wm. Piatt. J. D. Allen.

PIATT & ALLEN,
WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN
BOOTS AND SHOES

No. 195
WEST MAIN STREET,
Between Fifth and Sixth,
Louisville, Ky.

ANDREW LOW. ROLAND WHITNEY.

LOW & WHITNEY,

WHOLESALE

MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES

190 Main Street,

Between Fifth and Sixth, South Side,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 2d-4f

PEOPLES' FOUNDRY

Cor. Main & Wenzel Sts.

Pyne, Hackett
& CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES,

MARBLEIZED IRON MANTLES,

MANTEL GRATES,

CASTINGS,

&c., &c.

Plain Tin & Sheet Iron Ware

OF ALL KINDS

SALESROOM 117 MAIN ST.,

Nearly opposite National Hotel.

Where will always be found a complete stock of

COOKING,

HEATING,

PARLOR STOVES

Of the best and most approved patterns, and

MARBLEIZED IRON MANTLES,

Country Hollow Ware,

Dog-Irons, &c.

Having had experience of nearly twenty years in the manufacture and sale of Stoves and Castings in this city, we can say to our friends and the trade generally in the West and South, that we are now amply prepared to furnish all goods in our line, as low as any house in the city.

Particular attention paid to all orders, and shipments promptly made.

Terms Cash.
PYNE, HACKETT & CO.
May 19-6m

Dry Goods.

S. ULLMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

New No. 159,

(OLD NO. 430.)

MAIN ST.,

North Side between Fourth and Fifth,

T. ULLMAN,
R. HESS,
J. F. HAMBERGER.
April 7-4f } Louisville, Ky.

D. B. LEIGHT. R. F. COOK. L. PORCH.

D. B. LEIGHT & CO.,
DRY GOODS

MERCHANTS,

North West Corner 7th & Main Streets

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 2-1y.

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES.

5 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.

H. BOSTWICK, Agent.

Feb. 24-4f

CHAS. G. JONES. PRES. H. TAPP. JNO. H. LEATHERS.

REMOVAL.

JONES & TAPP,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

HAVE removed from No. 299, South side Main, to Nos. 259 and 261, North side of Main near Seventh street, in the

National Express Building.

We now have four of the most spacious and elegant and Rooms in the South or West—each floor measuring 5,000 square feet—making a grand total of 20,000 square feet of flooring, on which to do business. We will be in daily receipt of

NEW GOODS,

and invite our friends and the trade to call and examine our stock and premises.
July 14-4f

WANTED.

CAST SCRAP, By F. W. MERZ.

FLETCHER'S
PATENT

ROTARY ENGINE.

HAVING purchased the patent right for the State of Kentucky, we have made the necessary arrangements for the manufacture of these Engines. We are prepared to furnish them of all sizes, at short notice.

Their great economy in price, as well as simplicity and durability, must recommend them to speedily and universally favor.
Orders may be left with Jno. B. Davis & Co., corner Ninth and Main Streets, or addressed to BENJ. RANKIN & CO., Box No. 147, Louisville, Ky.

READY FOR SALE.

We have six Engines now ready for sale, each six-horse power. Price \$275, with guarantee.
B. R. & CO.
June 17-4f

THIRD annual exhibition of the Madison County Stock, Agricultural, and Mechanical Association! To be held on the Fair grounds near Richmond, Kentucky, on Tuesday, August 14th, 1866, and continue four days.
July 7-4f

Dry Goods.

J. A. CARTER. J. G. CARTER.

CARTER & BROTHER,

JOBBER IN

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

AND

NOTIONS.

Cor. Sixth & Main Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Groceries.

GEO. W. MORRIS. J. M. HEATH.

GEO. W. MORRIS,

WHOLESALE

GROCER,

AND

DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits.

No. 113 Main Street,

(North side,) BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Agent for the sale of the Best Brands of Copper Distilled Whisky.

WHERE can be found at all times a large and well assorted stock of choice Goods, embracing a greater variety than is usually kept in houses in this line of business here or elsewhere. City and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves before making their purchases.
Feb. 24-4f

Rolling Mill.

LOUISVILLE

ROLLING MILL COMPANY

T. C. COLEMAN, President.

Warehouse Main St., bet. Bullitt & Fifth.

MANUFACTURE and KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND the Largest and Most Complete Assortment in the West of all kinds of

Bar, Boiler, Sheet & Roof

IRON,

All warranted of Superior Quality.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

English, German and American

STEEL,

NAILS, SPIKES, ANVILS, VISES, AX-

LES, HORSE AND MULE SHOES

AND NAILS, &c.

All at the Lowest Market Rates.

Highest prices paid for Wrought and Cast Scrap.

Stove-Pipe and Roofing Iron.

A Large Assortment of SHEET IRON, of our own manufacture, from

No. 10 to 27, STONECOAL and CHARCOAL,

On hand and for sale, low.

LOUISVILLE ROLLING MILL CO.

J. M. WRIGHT,

Attorney at Law,

Office No. 8 Bank Building, corner of Sixth and Main Streets,

Louisville, Ky.

April 14-6m

JOHN PEARCE,

MANUFACTURER OF

LOCOMOTIVE AND UPRIGHT

Tubular Boilers,

FLUE & PLAIN

Cylinder Boilers

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

LARD-TANKS, BANK-VAULTS,

Chemical and Varnish Makers'

KETTLES.

Main Street, bet. Eleventh and Twelfth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

All work of the Best Material and Workmanship.

Repairing promptly attended to, and all work warranted.

April 28-4f

Dry Goods.

W. J. TAPP,
of Florence, Ala.
Thos. J. TAPP,
late of Chamberlain & Tapp.

E. W. KENNEDY,
of Florence, Ala.
Ed. P. WALSH,
of Kentucky.

TAPP, KENNEDY & WALSH,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS,**NOTIONS, &c.**

263 WEST MAIN STREET,

South Side,

Between Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

S. BAMBERGER, New York. N. BLOOM, L. BAMBERGER, } Louisville.

BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN

AND

DOMESTIC**DRY GOODS,**

193 Main St. north side,

(OLD NO. 524.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. M. ROBINSON. C. T. SUTFIELD. R. F. KARNER.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS!**Notions, &c.**

No. 185 MAIN STREET,

BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY

T. SLEVIN. R. D. SLEVIN. T. P. CAIN.

T. & R. Slevin & Cain,

IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC**DRY GOODS.**

Old No. 606 Main Street, New No. 217

Main Street,

Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOW RECEIVING LARGE SUPPLIES

OF SEASONABLE

FANCY & STAPLE**Goods,**

To which we invite the attention of

the Trade.